REGISTERED No. 4—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,330—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	0-8 As.

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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S. S. RADNORSHIRE, 1,810 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander —— as above, on THURSDAY, the 10th October 1878.

The Radnorshire is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The steamers leaving Bombay on THURSDAY, the 17th October 1878, and on MONDAY, the 21st idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Radnorshire.

For Freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. GOA, 1,905 Tons, 256 H. P. Commander R. L. Turner, on SATURDAY, the 5th October 1878, at 5 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Allepey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Callingapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the "CALCUTTA" 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander W. B. Mason, on THURSDAY, the 3rd. October 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, JASK BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. "CALCUTTA" 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander B. Mason, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 3rd, October 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. D. Dougherty, on MONDAY, the 7th October 1878, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie, both ways.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 250	Rs. 150	Including Wines	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	300	220		80	
Port Said	380	240		90	
Messina	500	340		140	
Naples	500	340		140	
Leghorn	560	340		140	
Genoa	560	340		140	
Marseilles	550	350		145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ARABIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st November 1878.

AUSTRALIA to sail on SUNDAY 1st December 1878.

SUMATRA to sail on WEDNESDAY 1st January 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, July, 1878.

HALL LINE.

S. S. RYDAL HALL,
2,700 Tons, 400 H. P.,

WILL sail about the 5th October for LIVERPOOL direct. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S (LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S) BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.

NOTICE.—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

J. M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed JAMES MADDEN & Co. Bombay.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S S. COLUMBIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

HOTELS.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN,
Will be opened shortly.
JEEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET, with immediate possession, A VERY LARGE and COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW facing the Sea, situate on Malabar Hill, lately in the occupation of Mr. Bickerdike. For rent and other particulars apply to the undersigned, at No. 3, Church Street.

HOMEJEE CURSETJEE DADY,
COWASJEE MANOCKJEE LIMJEE
Executors of the Will of the late Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier, deceased.
26th September, 1878.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
(s) MALWA	2933	450	W. E. Breeze	7th Oct.
— KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	14th do.
(s) DECCAN	3429	550	W. B. Andrews	21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceeds direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th September 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels. Tons. H.P. Captains.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th September 1878.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3026	500	G. N. Hector	11th October

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th September 1878.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE of Unserviceable Mathematical Instruments, Drawing Materials, Office Furniture, &c., &c.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Bombay Presidency Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 1-30 p.m., at the Mount Well Chowkey Esplanade, opposite to the old Sir J. J. School of Art, the following :—

Few numbers of unserviceable theodolites of sizes, Y levels, measuring chains, metallic tapes, color boxes, drawing compasses, mathematical instruments of sizes, drawing pens, circular brass protractors, quadrants, rain guages, French curves, brass and ebony parallel rulers, plotting scales, pocket sextants, station staves, T. squares, drawing paper of sizes and sorts, office table, chairs, plain table with stand, inkstands, scales with weights, locks, carpet, knives, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS, WOOD WORK, IRON, ROPE, WATER METERS, &c., &c.

Under instructions from the Architectural Executive Engineer, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the New High Court compound, Mayo Road, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 4th October 1878, at 1-30 P.M., the following :—

Large quantity of teakwood rafters, round spars (Gudhum), old scantlings, trusses, purlins, plankings, corrugated iron sheetings, manilla and coir rope, plaster of Paris mouldings in variety, 1 and 2 inch water meters, W. iron pipes, cast iron urinals, iron chains, old and scrap iron, tiles, Mintons tiles broken, small pieces of marbles, laury with wheels, coir strings, chunam mill stones, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, October 2nd 1878.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 26, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE of blackwood carved household furniture, glass, crockery, and plated ware, &c., at No. 1, Bell Lane, Fort, on the 2nd floor.

On FRIDAY, the 4th October, at 1 p.m., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above named place (the property of a Gentleman changing his residence) the same comprises glass, crockery, and plated ware, dining tables, chairs, side board, circular, pier, side, and other tables, conversation and sofa couches, whatnots, bookstands, cheffonier, teapoys, writing table, walnutwood oval table, drawing room, easy, and folding chairs, hanging arazand and kerosine lamps, iron bedstead, camp cots, wardrobes, presses, chests of drawers, dressing, and washing tables, toilet glass, brussels carpet, few books, engravings, and oil paintings, and dispense articles spoons, and forks, &c., &c.

No catalogues, and the property will be on view, from Tuesday, 1st October.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 2nd October 1878.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome blackwood French polished household furniture, plated glass and porcelain ware, a sweet toned mahogany semi-grand piano by Collard and Collard a French polished travelling wardrobe takes to pieces and packs, a ship carpenter's tool chest complete, an English built mail phaeton, an English built dog-cart, &c., at 27, Marine Lines.

On SATURDAY, the 5th proximo at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome blackwood French polished household furniture, plated glass and porcelain ware, piano, carriages, &c., the property of S. W. Anderson, Esq. Full particulars will be given hereafter.

SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS IN TUBS AND POTS AT MALABAR HILL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th October, at 6 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the choice and rare plants in tubs and pots comprising araucaria, palms, ferns begonias foliage and flowering, stephanotis, ploveres, bougainvilles, crotons, antigonons, standard roses, eucharis, lilies, anthuriums, alocasias, veitchi, comotallica, honey-suckles, acalypha, marginata, cissus, pepromias, marantas, &c., &c., the property of L. Fletcher, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the plants will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd October 1878.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

CLARETS :—From H. and C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.	
Chateau de Frauds	Rs. 14 per doz. Qts.
Do. do	„ 17 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Les Canons	„ 18 per doz Qts.
Do. do	„ 21 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Chateau Leoville	„ 22 per doz. Qts.
Chateau Lafitte	„ 26 „
HOCKS :—From G. M. Pabstmann Sohn, Mayence	
Geisenheimer	„ 20 per doz. Qts.
Liebfraumilch	„ 24 „
Steinwein	„ 24 „
Hochheimer	„ 26 „
Rudesheimer	„ 28 „
Marcobrunner	„ 33 „
BEER :—	
Ind. Coope & Co.'s Pale Ale	Rs. 4 per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	„ 2-8 „ Pts.
LIQUEUR :—	
Maraschino di Zara	„ 36 do. large bot.
Do. do.	„ 38 per 2 doz pints
CHAMPAGNE :—	
Eugène Clicquot Reims	„ 40 per doz. qts.
Do. do.	„ 45 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Heidsieck & Co.'s *Dry Monopole*	Rs. 50 per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	Rs. 54 per case of 2 doz. Pts
BRANDY :—	
Boulestin & Co.'s Cognac	Rs. 20 per doz. Qts.
Do. do. do.	„ 22 p. case 2 doz. flasks.
Do. do. * Star Cognac	„ 22 per doz. Qts.
Do. do. do.	„ 24 p. case 2 doz flasks.
Muller Frère's Cognac	„ 20 per doz. Qts.
Fromy and Rogée's well known *** Stars	„ 30 „
FINEST GERMAN ASPARAGUS	„ 25 per doz.

SPECIAL TERMS TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 25th June 1878.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.
ARE
AGENTS IN INDIA
FOR
BASS'S PALE ALE,
BOTTLED BY READ BROTHERS, LONDON.

THE FINEST ALE IN INDIA.

BASS'S CHAMPAGNE ALE.

"*Bull-Dog*" *Trade-mark—Bass's Label.*

NEW SEASON'S BEER.

	NET CASH. Rs. a.	CREDIT. Rs. a.	
In casks of 3 doz. qts. ..per doz.	5 8	5 12	Duties included.
In casks of 6 doz. pts. ..per doz.	3 12	4 0	

GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT,
BY READ BROTHERS, LONDON.
"HARP" & "BULL-DOG" LABELS.

THE "BULL-DOG" BOTTLING.

	NET CASH. Rs. a.	CREDIT. Rs. a.	
In casks of 3 doz. qts. ..per doz.	5 8	5 12	Duties included.
In casks of 6 doz. pts. ..per doz.	3 12	4 0	

"BULL DOG" MARK.—CAUTION (READ'S BOTTLING PATENTS).

READ BROTHERS, of London, the sole originators and duly registered joint owners of this Bottling Mark, beg purchasers of "Bull Dog" Ale and Stout to see that their name is on the labels otherwise it is NOT bottled by them, as it always has been.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
SOLE AGENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLAN LINE STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS BOOKED AS FOLLOWS :

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL	400 Rupees.
LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY	35 Guineas.

STEAMERS.

	Tons Reg.	N.H.P.		Tons Reg.	N.H.P
CLAN ALPINE	2,200	250	CLAN LAMONT	2,200	250
CLAN FRASER	2,200	250	CLAN MURRAY	2,200	280
CLAN GORDON	2,200	250	CLAN STUART	2,200	280

THE splendid new Clyde-built Steamship CLAN ALPINE, 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, John Joss, Commander, is expected to sail from Bombay to Liverpool early in December.

The "Clan Line" Steamers are built expressly for the Indian trade. The Saloons and State Cabins are on deck and are fitted with every requisite for comfort in tropical as well as in cold climates. Each steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For Freight and Passage apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of GOODS per Ship WANLOCK, J. Tilly, Master, from LONDON, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their Cargo, without delay, otherwise the GOODS will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain J. Tilly will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's Deck, and no claims of any kind will be admitted under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain, Ship Wanlock.

Bombay, 30th September 1878.

NOTICE.—It is hereby notified that the Undersigned did, on the 1st instant, PAY to HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY in Bombay the sum of Rupees 16,000, being the 11th Monthly Instalment of the FIRST FIFTEEN LAC LOAN, with interest, and the sum of Rupees 14,600, being the 11th Monthly Instalment of the VEHAR WATER WORKS DEBT, aggregating Rupees 30,600.

J. H. GRANT,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 1st Oct. 1878.

DANCING LESSONS.

NOTICE.—The undersigned being now in Bombay for a short time, on his way to Calcutta, will be happy to give LESSONS in DANCING at the residences of Pupils. As he has to fulfil engagements in Calcutta, prompt application should be made by intending Pupils. Terms moderate. Also Lessons on the Guitar. Address S. GREENBLATT, Byculla Terrace, Byculla.

L. RACHWALDY,
Professor of Dancing.

Bombay, October 1, 1878.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the POWER of ATTORNEY given by me to VIRSHANKER JAYASHUNKER to act for me as my Agent in Bombay and other places is hereby CANCELLED.

જાડેજા ભાવસંગજી રાધુભાઈની વતી મંગળજી કુંવેર.

JADEJA BHOWSINGJEE RUDHOOBHOY,
By his Attorney
MUNGULJEE KOOBER,

Bombay, 1st October 1878.

W. J. ESSAI.

GENERAL WINE AND PROVISION STORES.

CORNER OF MEADOW & FORBES STREETS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

J. W. BENSON,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER
TO THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY,
AND BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
H. I. M. THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA,
THE MAHARAJAH OF BURDWAN,
AND TO SEVERAL INDIAN PRINCES.
PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, DUBLIN, & PARIS.

BENSON'S WATCHES, of every Description, suitable for all climates, from £2 to 200 guineas. Chronographs, Chronometers, Keyless Levers, Presentation, Repeaters, Railway Guards', Soldiers', and Workmen's Watches of Extra Strength.

BENSON'S CLOCKS—for Churches, Turrets, or Public Buildings, Dining or Drawing Room, Library, Carriage, Church, Hall, or Shop. Perpetual Calendars, Wind Dials, &c. Artistic English Clocks, decorated with Wedgwood and other wares, designed to suit any style of furniture; also as novelties for Presents. Made solely by Benson. From £5 5s.

BENSON'S GOLD JEWELLERY, of the richest and most exquisite designs, with Monograms, Crests, and Devices, Enamelled in Colours, after Designs by the most accomplished Artists in the Precious Metals; Brooches, Bracelets, Necklaces, Lockets, Rings, and all kinds of *bijouterie* as supplied to Members of the Court, and other Distinguished Personages.

Merchants, Shippers, and Wholesale Buyers are specially invited, before sending their orders elsewhere, to obtain from the manufactory the Illustrated Catalogues of Watches, Clocks, Chains, Jewellery, Silver, and Electro-plate, which are sent post free, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.

Orders should be sent direct to the manufactory, Ludgate Hill.

BENSON'S PAMPHLETS on TURRET CLOCKS, WATCHES, CLOCKS, PLATE, and JEWELLERY sent Post Free. Watches sent safe by Post to all parts of the World.

STEAM FACTORY AND CITY SHOW ROOMS—
LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.
WEST-END ESTABLISHMENT—
25, OLD BOND STREET.

ESTABLISHED 1749.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC!

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

WHEREAS it having become known to the Proprietors of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE that a worthless imitation, bearing a similar name, is exported to India, China, &c., and endeavoured to be foisted on purchasers as equal in efficacy to Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne, they feel it due to the public to specially caution them against this compound and request their most careful attention to the following distinctive characteristics of Dr. Bright's (the only genuine) Phosphodyne.

1st.—That Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne is sold only in cases.
2nd.—The words "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne" are clearly blown in each bottle.
3rd.—The Registered Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee are printed on the label of every case.
4th.—Directions for use in all the following languages are enclosed in each case—

English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madrassee, Bengalee, Chinese, and Japanese.

Without which none can POSSIBLY be Genuine.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the Only Reliable Remedy for NERVOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS AND ALL FUNCTIONAL DERANGEMENTS.

* DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is patronised by the Aristocracy and the *elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and strongly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

In India, China, &c., DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is generally sold at an advance on the English Price.

The high estimation in which Phosphorus is held is unquestionably due to its administration in this form. Therefore ask for

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

And do not be persuaded to take any Useless and Possibly Dangerous Imitation.

CAUTION TO MEDICINE VENDORS.

The Trade Mark, Label, &c., of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE are duly entered at Stationers' Hall, London.

And are also registered in the chief cities of the world.

Chemists and Druggists are hereby warned that legal proceedings will be immediately instituted by the Authorised Agents against any persons or person selling Fraudulent Imitations of DR. BRIGHT'S (the only genuine) PHOSPHODYNE from this date, 1st October, 1878.

SPARKLING AVALON,
FROM THE DEVON VINTAGE CO.
MADE FROM THE MUST OF THE APPLE PRECISELY AS CHAMPAGNE IS MADE FROM THE MUST OF THE GRAPE.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, have the honour to bring before the public of India, the above exquisite, pure, and refreshing Sparkling Wine, the merits of which need only be tested to be richly appreciated. As introducers of the article, we take pleasure in giving a short sketch of its character and merits.

SPARKLING AVALON is the invaluable result of a DISCOVERY ARRIVED AT AFTER PROLONGED AND COSTLY INVESTIGATION under which all the fine natural merits of one of the finest fruits in the world are brought to perfection.

It is subsequently treated through all its stages precisely as the finest Champagnes of EPERNAY and RHEIMS, and to effect this, skilled FRENCH CELLARERS are employed in its production.

It is perfectly pure, of a delicate amber in colour, exhilarating in a just degree, and is distinguished by brilliancy, good body, fine bouquet, and all the best merits of a FINE SPARKLING WINE.

Like Champagnes and Moselles, it will continue to improve, though kept for years, and its discovery at once meets a long felt want, in supplying a fine NATURAL SPARKLING WINE, acceptable alike to the palate of the Connoisseur, to the taste of the robust in health, or of the most delicate invalid, and to the wants of every European in India or other hot climates.

Quarts per dozen, Cash	Rs. 18
Pints do. do.	Rs. 10

SOLE AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, AND LADIES' OUT-FITTER

CONSTANT SUPPLIES OF MILLINERY, &c., RECEIVED "OVERLAND."

A large STOCK of GOODS always on hand to select from.

ESTIMATES FOR MAKING UP DRESSES, &c., ON APPLICATION.

WEDDING and MOURNING Orders carefully and promptly attended to.

Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. Do. for "MOURNING."

Price Lists on application.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

PURE LINEN DAMASK CLOTHS & NAPKINS.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE just landed a NEW and well SELECTED STOCK of the above with new and pretty designs; all are marked very low in price. An inspection is respectfully solicited.

DAMASK CLOTHS,
In various Designs,
8/4, or 2 yards square.
Prices........from Rs. 9-8 to Rs. 15-8 each.

DAMASK CLOTHS,
8/10, or 2 by 2½ yards long.
From........Rs. 15-8 to Rs. 18-8 each.

DAMASK CLOTHS,
10/4, or 2½ yards square.
From........Rs. 15 Rs. to 22 each.

DAMASK CLOTHS,
10/12, or 2½ by 3 yards long.
From........Rs. 16-8 to Rs. 25 each.

DAMASK CLOTHS,
10/16, or 2½ by 4 yards long.
From........Rs. 18-8 each.

DAMASK CLOTHS,
10/20, or 2½ by 5 yards long.
From........Rs. 25 to Rs. 38 each.

DAMASK CLOTHS,
10/24, or 2½ by 6 yards long.
From........Rs. 30 each.

DAMASK CLOTHS,
From........Rs. 48 each.

DAMASK CLOTHS,
FOR MESS USE.
10/24, or 2½ by 6 yards long........Rs. 65 each.
10/28, or 2½ by 7 yards long........Rs. 75 each

PIECE DAMASK,
CUT BY THE YARD, MOST USEFUL TO MESSES,
2½ YARDS WIDE,
Per yard........Rs. 6-8.

20-INCH SLIP DAMASK,
Per yard........Re. 1-12

BEST QUALITY DAMASK NAPKINS,
3/4 by 7/8........Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 25 per dozen.
Round D'Oylies........Rs. 6-8 per dozen.
Square D'Oylies........Rs. 8-8 per dozen.

TOWELS, BEDDING, &c.

TOWELS.

CASH'S PATENT FRICTION TOWELS.
Brown, Rs. 3-4 each, or Rs. 36 per dozen.
White, Rs. 3-4 each, or Rs. 36 „
Christy's Brown Turkish Towels, from Rs. 24 per dozen,
White Honeycomb Towels, Rs. 12-8 per dozen.
White Turkish Bath Sheets, Rs. 5-12 each.

PILLOW CASES.
Fine Linen Pillow Cases, per pair Rs. 6.
Long Cloth do. „ „ 3.

SHEETS.
Ready for immediate use from Horrock's best Stout Long Cloth.
Single Bed, per pair Rs. 10-8.
Double do. do. „ 19.

PILLOWS.
Cotton Pillows for Travellers, Rs. 2-8 each.
English Horse Hair do. „ 8-8 „
English Feather do. Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 10-8.

BLANKETS.
12/4 White, Real Bath Blankets, each Rs. 13.
12/4 Scarlet do. do. „ 13.
Infants' Blankets, finest Saxony Wool, Bound Blue or Pink, per pair Rs. 8-8.

WHITE TOILET COVERS.
Best White Marsala with fringe, an assortment of pretty designs

A STOCK OF SINGLE AND DOUBLE IRON BEDSTEADS.

ALSO, FOLDING IRON BEDSTEADS FOR DISTRICT USE.

ENGLISH HORSE HAIR MATTRESSES FOR THE ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.

Less Ten per Cent Discount for Cash.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT,
9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES FOR SALE OR HIRE.

S. *ROSE & Co. beg to inform their numerous Constituents that they are in receipt of further supplies of*

THE GENUINE GRAND SQUARE
"SYMPATHETIC" PIANOFORTE.

Sole Agents in Bombay, S. Rose & Co. Agents in Calcutta Harold & Co.

These Noted 'Pianos are guaranteed to stand the climate in any part of India. They are unrivalled for Tone, Touch, Finish, and Durability.

These Instruments have been sold in Calcutta and Bombay for many years and have always given satisfaction to the purchasers.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO S. ROSE AND CO.

"MOFUSSIL" SQUARE PIANOFORTE.

This Instrument has been constructed by S. Rose & Co. to supply the want of a Good, Cheap and Serviceable Pianoforte containing strength, lightness, and portability. Its recommendations are :—

EXTERIOR.—Plain and without any loose Ornamentations, the Case is of solid Mahogany, thus rendering it very safe in travelling.

SIZE AND WEIGHT.—Length, 6 feet 2 inches; Width, 2 feet 7 inches; Depth, 1 foot 1 inch; and when packed in a Zinc and Wood Case, weighs about 3 cwts. or about 4 Railway maunds.

COMPASS AND TOUCH.—The Compass is Seven Octaves, from A to A; the Touch is light and rapid in repetition.

INTERIOR.—The Strings are divided into two sets as in the "Sympathetic," and the tension or pull of the strings is resisted by two tension bars, one running nearly the length of the Piano from the metal plate, and the other extending from the metal plate to about half the length of the instrument. The action and all the interior work will be found of the best quality.

The tone is almost equal to the largest Pianoforte of the same description, and certainly in fulness and richness surpasses that of any Cottage Piano.

This Piano has not the power, brilliancy, and expensive finish of the "Sympathetic;" its portability, strength, and cheapness have been studied, and we have produced a good instrument, which, we believe, will be found to be the best and cheapest of the kind in the Indian market, and prove satisfactory to all purchasers.

Price, Rs. 650 Cash; Packing Case, Zinc lined, Rs. 25 Extra.

"La Pianetta Favorita."

The cheapest Cottage Piano constructed for India. Compass 7 Octaves Solid Wood, no veneer, Trichord Treble metal pin plate. Price Nett Cash Rs. 375.

New and Second-hand Pianofortes.

Grand Square Pianofortes by Broadwood and Sons, or by Collard and Collard	from Rs. 250 to Rs. 550
Semi-Grand Pianofortes by Broadwood and Sons, Collard and Collard, or by Stodart	„ 800 to „ 450
Full Grand Pianofortes, by Collard & Collard, Broadwood and Sons, or by Stodart	Rs. 450 to Rs. 1,20

Pianofortes sold on the New System of Hire. Terms on application.

Repairs of every description of Musical Instruments by experienced European Assistants to S. Rose & Co.

AMERICAN ORGANS.

American Organs by Mason and Hamlin.

MASON and HAMLIN'S American Organ; Five Octaves, Double Reed; Five Stops, Automatic Swell, Knee Swell; Self-adjusting Reed Valves; Improved Bellows; Ivory fronts to Keys; Clothed Mortises, &c., Patent Resonant Case, Panelled front and sides, best finish, Walnut Case........Cash, Rs. 550

UPRIGHT RESONANT CASE. Length, 4 ft. 3 in.; Height, 3 ft. 7 in; Depth, 2 ft.—Two and one-fifth rows of Vibrators, with Octave Coupler, Sub-Bass, and Full Organ Knee Stop. Nine Stops—Diapason, Viola, Melodia, Flute, Sub-Bass, Vox Humana, Octave Coupler, Forte I, Forte II. The Octave Coupler couples below, and gives the effect of four complete sets of Vibrators........Price, Rs. 750

American Organs.

Length, 2 ft. 10 in.; Depth, 1 ft. 9 in.; Height, 2 ft. 7 in. Two sets of Reeds, Three Stops—Viola, Flute, Grand Organ (Knee), Forte, and Knee Swell........Price Rs. 300

BLACK WALNUT—Length, 3 ft. 9 in.; Depth, 1 ft. 11 in.; Height, 3 ft 2½ in. New STYLES (Extra Cases, &c.,) Two sets of Reeds, Seven Stops—Melodia, Viola, Diapason, Flute, Vox Humana, Forte I., Forte II........Price Rs. 450

Two and one-fifth sets of Reeds, Eight Stops—Melodia, Viola, Diapason, Flute, Vox Humana, Sub-Bass, Grand Organ (Knee), Forte I., Forte II........Price Rs. 600

Pianofortes, Harmoniums, and Organs tuned by contract.

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT.—Pianofortes are let out on hire at POONA and in the Bombay Presidency at moderate rates.

S. ROSE & CO.
9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BILLIARDS.

MR. WILLIAM COOK,
THE CHAMPION,
WILL PLAY
MR. F. BRIDGER
AT
TEMPLE BAR
THIS EVENING
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2ND.

GAME OF BILLIARDS 1,000 UP,
Mr. Bridger receiving 640.
Play to commence at 9 o'clock.

The accommodation for seating is arranged in such a manner as to give every comfort to the audience, and a full view of the Table, and extra Punkahs are fitted up.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Numbered and Reserved Seats........Rs [illegible]
Unreserved Seats [illegible]
Gallery Seats [illegible]

Tickets to be had at SOUNDY & Co. and at TEMPLE [illegible]

NOTE.—There will be NO REDUCTION IN PRICES [illegible] these Exhibition Games.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BA [illegible] will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 5th pro[illegible] account of the DASSARA HOLIDAY :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
P. W. ROBERTSON, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and Ch[illegible]
H. W. JONES, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
T. H. WHITEHEAD, Acting Sub-Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
FRANCIS VOUILLON, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
TH. MATHESON, *pro* Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
ALEX. LEITH, Acting Agent.

Bombay, September 27, 1878.

GARDEN TOOLS.

LADIES' SETS comprising Spade, Rake, Hoe, Trowel and Fork.
Cash..........Rs. 5-0

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)

DR. ARCHER FARR'S LIME-JUICE AND PEPSINE,
AT ARTIFICIAL GASTRIC JUICE AND TONIC, CONTAINING

BOTH THE ACID SOLVENT AND DIGESTIVE PRINCIPLES OF THE NATURAL SECRETION OF THE STOMACH, FOR THE CURE AND PREVENTION OF

INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, HEARTBURN, SPASMS, SCURVY AND GOUT.

Cash......	12 ans.	Rs. 1-12	Rs. 3-0	Rs. 7-6 per bottle.
Credit ...	14 „	„ 2 0	„ 3-8	„ 8-8 „

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLAH, AND POONA.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

THE Company's importation of this Wine remains unequalled at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 12-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

SOUND and RICH, fit for a PRINCE'S TABLE.

D. S. KEMP & CO., BOMBAY.

CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER,

WITHOUT disagreeable smell; a perfectly innocuous (to the higher animals) Vegetable Powder. Utterly exterminates Insect Life. Mosquitoes, Fleas, Cockroaches, entirely got rid of.

Tins with full directions Re. 1, Re. 1-12, and Rs. 3-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

A SOVEREIGN remedy for Headache, Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Skin Eruptions, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood as well as in Fever. Is a safe but efficient Aperient, counteracts the vitiating effects of a tropical climate, and quickens the functions generally. An experience of twenty-five years has established the great value of this Saline as a domestic remedy, not excelled by any imported preparation of a similar nature whatever, and it is now offered as better adapted to this climate than any article hitherto introduced.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1-4.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

A 'DENNETT' BUGGY by Silk & Sons, in thorough good order, with set of spare Wheels. Price Rs. 25. Apply to SCOTT & Co., V. S., Girgaum.

FOR SALE, a fine showy Bay colour ARAB HORSE, quite young, just imported ex-Steamer Arcot. Price Rupees 600. Apply to CURSETJEE and EDULJEE, Dubashes, Meadow Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

HAMS, just imported, 14 Annas per lb., at PEARSE'S, 22, Apollo Street.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

JUST TO HAND,
PER S. S. NEPAUL,
A CHOICE PARCEL OF
MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.
"Cavite" Brand,
Extra fine quality and size.

The finest production of the Manillas, and Choicest Importation of the season.

Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's special agent at
MANILLA.
"PRIMA PRIMA QUALITE."

No. 1 CIGARS,
Cavites.
Rs. 90 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

No. 1 CHEROOTS,
Cavites.
Rs. 90 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

No. 2 CIGARS,
Cavites.
Rs. 65 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 7.

No. 2 CHEROOTS,
Cavites.
Rs. 65 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 7.

No. 3 CIGARS,
Cavites
Rs. 40 per 1,000.
Per Box of 200, Rs. 9.

Note.—*Outstation Orders to be accompanied with Cash or reference for payment.*

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.,
FURNITURE, BILLIARD, CARRIAGE,
HARNESS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, PIER GLASSES, CARPETS, WALL PAPERS, MA[illegible]
MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND [illegible]

JUST PUBLISHED, Rs. 18.
FIELD'S LAW OF EVIDENCE IN BRITISH INDIA.
THIRD EDITION.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED.

FRESH SUPPLY NOW RECEIVED.
HAYES'
GUIDE TO TRAINING AND HORSE MANAGEMENT IN INDIA. Rs. 5.

THACKER & Co., LIMITED.

INLAND POSTAGE PAPER.

THACKER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, have received a large supply of the celebrated HALF TOLA INLAND POSTAGE PAPER, manufactured expressly for them—a cream-laid paper of pleasant surface and medium thickness—one sheet and one square envelope are under the Half Anna postage rate.

Per 5 Quire Packet	Rs.	1	4	0
Per 100 Envelopes	„	1	4	0
Per Ream (20 Quires)	„	4	0	0
Per 400 Envelopes	„	4	0	0

THACKER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THE DHOLLERA PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Offices on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, the 2nd October 1878, at 4 o'clock, for the transaction of the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1878.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elect Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Managers.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 18th September 1878.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with a Resolution passed at the Eighth Annual General Meeting of the Company held on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, a DIVIDEND at the rate of RUPEES THIRTY per share will be PAID on and after the 7th proximo to the shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 27th September 1878, on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

By Order of the Directors,

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 28th September 1878.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

[illegible] ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY, the 15th October, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of confirming the following special Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 27th September 1878 :—

"That the present capital of the Company be increased by the issue of 375 shares of the nominal value of Rs. 400 each, of which Rs. 350 shall be paid up. That the said shares shall be offered in the first instance at par to the existing shareholders in the Company, who may first apply for them. And that provided the shares be not so applied for when the Directors give notice of their intention to issue them, it shall be at the discretion of the Directors of the Company to issue the said shares at such time, place, and in such manner as may seem to them fit and proper."

By Order of the Directors,

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 28th September 1878.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following CALLS have been made, on the RUPEES FIFTY paid-up share, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, on the respective dates mentioned before them :—

2nd	Call of Rs. 75 per share	payable on the	5th October 1878	
3rd	do 75	do	do	5th November 1878
4th and Final Call 50	do	do	do	5th December 1878

By order of the Board,

C. & F. DINSHAWJEE,
Agents Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Ld.

Bombay, September 17, 1878.

THE NICOL PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 8th October 1878, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to consider and pass the following Resolution :—

"That the Directors be, and they are hereby authorised, in addition to the powers in that behalf conferred upon them by the 54th Clause of the Articles of Association as well as by two special resolutions passed at two Extraordinary General Meetings of the Company held on the 15th day of November 1873 and the 4th day of March 1876 respectively, and confirmed at two other General Meetings of the Company held on the 25th day of November 1873 and the 22nd day of March 1876 respectively, to raise and borrow for the purposes of the Company monies not exceeding in the whole five lacs of Rupees.

By Order of the Board,

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 28th September 1878.

THE SCINDE AND PUNJAUB COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી સીંધ એનડ પંજાબ કોટન પ્રેસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEVENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Church Lane, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th October 1878, at 3 p. m., to transact the following business, viz. :—

1st. To receive and adopt the Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st August 1878, and to declare a Dividend.
2nd. To appoint a Director in the room of one retiring from office, but who is eligible for re-election.
3rd. To appoint an Auditor for the year 1878-79, and to fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,

કા૦ મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦
i. e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 24th September 1878.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th instant to the 9th October 1878, both days inclusive.

TENTS.

THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY
ARE NOW REGISTERING ORDERS FOR THEIR
SUPERIOR CAMP EQUIPAGE
FOR THE
ENSUING CAMPING SEASON.

TO ensure prompt delivery and prevent disappointment, early indents are solicited.

Extract :—"For excellence of material, style of finish, durability, lightness, and waterproof qualities, the Tents I have received from the Elgin Mills, Cawnpore, both for Hills and Plains, are excellent any I have ever met with in India."

FOR PRICE LISTS, TESTIMONIALS, AND ALL OTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

THE AGENT,
ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!

MR. ADUMJEE PEERBHOY, Government Contractor and Tent Merchant, begs most respectfully to notify for the information of his Constituents in Bombay and the Mofussil that he has at considerable expense made several special alterations and additions to his tents to suit their convenience and comfort. Those gentlemen who last year patronised him were, he is glad to say, thoroughly satisfied, and have certified that his tents were far superior in every respect to others, and that the charges were moderate.

Mr. A. P. is also able to prepare ready for delivery within a week's time a Tent of any description for gentlemen who may be desirous of having one of their own on short notice.

The following table will show the different sorts of Tents and their dimensions :—

DOUBLE POLE TENTS.			
Dining Tent with Rooms	32'	×	22'
„ „ „	31'	—	21'
Field Officers „	29'	—	17'
Captains	24'	—	14'
Rowtee	24'	—	14'
Horse stable			
Double Pole	20'	—	16'
SINGLE POLE TENTS.			
Subalterns	18'	—	14'
Do.	14'	—	14'
Hill	12'	—	12'
Staff Officers	12'	—	12'
Bechoba	12'	—	12'
D.	10'	—	10'
Horse Stable			
Neccasary	5'	—	5'
Do.	4'	—	4'

For further particulars please apply to him at his manufactory in Old Emambara, Bhendy Bazar Road, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 1ST, 1878.

THE Home telegrams of yesterday's date report little change, with the exception of the Liverpool Cotton Market which closed firm with sales amounting to 14,000 bales, of which 1,500 were Surats. A further advance of 1-16 per lb. is reported in Mid. Orleans, which are now quoted at 6⅞d. per lb. But Bombay descriptions are unchanged. The Piece Goods Market in Manchester is also reported to be firm. From New York the Receipts at the U. S. ports for two days are telegraphed as 24,000 bales, the price for Mid. Uplands is unchanged at 10¼ cents per lb., but Futures show a decline of 1-16 cent. per lb., being now quoted at 10 11-16 cents. per lb. The advance in the Liverpool Market is evidently based on the small stock of Cotton now held there and the better feeling in Manchester, as there is nothing in the American advices to lend any strength to either markets.

The London General Produce Markets yesterday were without change of any kind. Seeds and Wheat were dull at previous rates. Coffee is still quoted at 107s. 6d. for Mid. Plantation Ceylon, 74s. for Good Ordinary Native, and 81s. per cwt. for Mysore. Cocoanut Oil is still quoted at £48-15 for Ceylon, and £65 for Cochin. Consols are unchanged at 94⅞, and French Rentes at 113¼.

Bar Silver remains at 51⅝d per oz., and Enfaced Rupee Paper at Rs. 79 for Fours and Rs. 88 for Four-and-a-half.

In STERLING EXCHANGE to-day there has again been very [illegible], but rates are, if anything, slightly above yesterday's quotations. We quote as follows:

[illegible]

[illegible] without any very material alterations. In Land Companies Colabas have advanced to Rs. 890, and Port Cannings declined to Rs. 270. In Spinning and Weaving Companies' Scrip Bombay United have declined Rs. 5, Dhurumseys Rs 5, Fleming Rs. 15, Great Eastern Rs. 5, Morarjee Rs. 10, Mazagon Rs. 10, Nicol Rs. 25, Norsey Rs 5. Khandeish shares have advanced Rs. 20 The only alteration in miscellaneous shares is an advance of Rs. 5 in Trenchers, which are now quoted at Rs. 640.

COTTON, notwithstanding the improvement in the Liverpool Market, is still very dull here. Dealers are firm, and the selection offering is so poor that there is scarcely any enquiry for export. The local Mills are buying rather more freely our quotations, viz:—

Good Fair Oomra	Rs. 202	per Candy.
Fully Fair „	198	„
Fully Fair Dhollera	198	„
F. G. F. S. Dharwar	211	„
K. F. Compta	197	„

LINSEED is steady at Rs. 7-1 per cwt. for ready parcels.

RAPESEED is unchanged in every respect.

WHEAT is still in demand for ready lots for up country consumption: Rs. 39 to Rs. 40 per candy for Soft White

PIECE GOODS are steady and in better demand at hardening rates.

FREIGHTS are very quiet at 12s. 6d. per ton for Liverpool, without any change in Continental rates.

COALS—A sale of 1,000 tons Davison's West Hartley at Rs. 19½ per ton alongside ship in harbour is reported.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank	No. of Shares	Nom. Value of sh.	Paid up	Last Dividend	Cash Rates per share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	6 p. c*	148
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 p. c	725
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. c	712½
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	[illegible] do.	675
National Bank of India	37,32[illegible]	£25	£12-10	6 do.	120

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218·3·0	p. c.	300
Do. New £20 shares	—	£20	130·14·6	do.	26
Ditto	—	£20	65·7·3	do.	72
Ditto	—	£20	21·13·1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co	—	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares	..	£100	196·5·10	do.	250

PRESS COMPANIES

Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 p.c.	500
Apollo Press Co	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.c.	575
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25	630
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	45 p.c	505
Indian Press Co	1,000	350	all	14 do	415
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	70
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	570
Colaba Press Co	500	1,380	all	20 do	525
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	500	300	all	15 do	210
East India Press Co.	353	1,000	all	100 do	930
Fort Press Co	50	5,500	1,250	50 do	1,125
French Press Co	300	500	all	75 p.s.	390
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co	1,	400	350	40 do	320
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	350
Sassoon's Press Co	600	500	all	25 do	240
Scinde Press Co	400	850	750	6 do	445 xd.
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	150 do	1,240
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600
Volkart's United Press Co.	50	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	665

*Per Share for the half-year.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE ship NATANT, 1,172 tons, Captain J. L. Walker, will sail to-day for Moulmein, in ballast.

THE s. s. VIXEN, 1,080 tons, Captain R. Wilson, sailed yesterday for Jeddah, with a general cargo, and 290 pilgrims.

THE s. s. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain H. Klee, will sail to-day for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and 75 deck passengers.

THE ship EVESHAM ABBEY, 1,612 tons, Captain Westlake, which arrived in harbour on the 30th ult., from Newcastle, brought 2,195 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir & Co.

THE s. s. SALISBURY, 1,278 tons, Captain George Wood, which arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo from North Shields, 27th Aug., via Malta and Port Said, brought 2,280 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE ship VANLOCK, 745 tons, Captain J. Tilley, which arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo, from London, 10th June, brought the following cargo:—53 casks empty bottles, 15,497 bars and 2,717 bundles iron, 1,500 bundles steel, 12,651 plates spelter, 30 pieces spelter, 420 packages glass, 31 packages earthenware, 38 packages paper, 1,052 packages oilmanstores, 73 packages piecegoods, 65 bundles buckets, 16 bags seed, 381 kegs nails, 101 barrels alum, 334 cases matches, 50 cases port, 348 packages glassware, 106 packages wine and spirits, 50 pigs lead, 216 cases soap, 10 barrels pitch, 21 barrels tar, 10 cases marbles, 35 packages hardware, 918 packages oilmanstores, 354 kegs shot, 25 cases champagne, 150 casks disinfecting powder, 75 packages soda, 248 packages provisions 19 casks ink, and some packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. GWALIOR, 1,719 tons, Captain J. C. Babot, sailed yesterday for China, with China Mails, and cargo of 1,002½ chests opium, 2,353 bales twist, 348 bales cotton, and sundries cargo.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
1	Bengal (s)	Rowley	Cyprus, Sept 1.
	Citadel	McGee	Cyprus, Sept 1.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels	Commanders	Destinations
1	India (s)	Brez [illegible]	Genoa.
	Gl[illegible]on	[illegible]	Rangoon.
	Duke of Edinburgh	[illegible]	Sandheads.
	[illegible]	Na[illegible]	Daman.
	Vixen (s)	Wilson	Jeddah.
	Gwalior (s)	Babot	China.

The following [illegible] obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Pearl, Klee, to Coast and Cutch.
Ship Natant, Walker, to Moulmein.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer G[illegible]a, to Coast and Calcutta.
Schooner Africa, to Zanzibar.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 1.

FROM LIVERPOOL

Rydall Hall s—25 barrels roll sulphur, Tyebally Dawoodkhan; 5 packages paints of sorts, Adamjee Jewanjee.
Zeal s—[illegible] cases brandy, Dulljee Bazonjee.
Atalanta s—400 bundles sheets iron, Tyebally Essoofbhoy.

FROM LONDON

Atalanta s—4 cases sulphuric acid, William Watson and Co.
Cathay s—50 casks beer and 26 cases old tom, Eduljee Bazonjee.
Lombardy s—20 drums linseed oil, Abdool Hoosen Tyebjee; 100 cases pale ale, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 60 cases copper sheets and 50 cases yellow metal sheets, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
Afghan s—100 boxes bar soap, Shurofally Hiptoola.
Lord Eslington s—10 cases geneva, Eduljee Bazonjee.
Henry Balckow s—5 cases gin, Eduljee Bazonjee.
Alnwick Castle s—1,00 boxes candles, Abramovitz and Co; 2 cases silvered sheet glass, Essoofally Abdoolhoosein.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Scotland s—25 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
India s—40 cases cognac, Bell Brandenburg and Co.
Fauna s—10 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Assir s—6 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee.
Hindostan s—400 cases brandy, Geo. Gahagan.

FROM GENOA.

India s—6 cases foolscape paper and 14 bales printing paper, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Fannie Tucker—110 cwts coir ropes, Veerchund Hemraz; 75 cwts coir rope, Mooljee Anandjee.
Rydall Hall s—837½ cwts myrobollams, Vurrudhman Poonsee and Co; 80 bales wool, Khimjee Luckmidass; 1,000 bags rice, Ebrahim Hassum; 62 tons bones, Rogers and Co; 40 bales wool, Pragjee Luckmidass; 70 bales wool, Valubdass Hunsraz; 50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Malwa s—75 bales senna and 15 bales cotton, P and O S N Co; 9 bales hides, Goolamally Peerbhoy; 11 bales hides, Ramonbhoy Russoolbhoy; 11 cases gum, Dhurumsey Veljee; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 69 cwts pepper, Allymahomed Hassum.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Khiva s—185 bags coffee, P and O S N Co; 100 bales cotton Schlunck Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Khiva s—344 bags coffee, 17 bales skins, 1,250 bales jute and 52 cases lac, P and O S N Co.

FOR VENICE.

Khiva s—400 bags coffee, 3 bales skins, and 10 bales hides, P and O S N Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Khiva s—524 bales gunny bags, P and O S N Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalior s—14½ chests opium, Goolamhoosein Janmahamed; 36 chests opium, Tata and Co; 60 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 6½ chests opium, Tarachund Sittaram; 60 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 2½ chests opium, Hajee Essac Elias; 13 chests opium, N J Abraham.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Gwalior s—18 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 20 chests opium, E J Abraham; 18 chests opium M S Gubbay; 3½ chests opium, Nopechund Nowrunroy; 2 chests opium, Hajarimull Narsingdass, 8 chests opium Currimbhoy [illegible]; 10 chests opium, Tata and Co; 2 chests opium, Goolabroy Koonjal.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

BOMBAY, 30th September, 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·702
Temperature of the Air	83·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	81·0
Dew Point	80·3
Relative humidity of Air	·901
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded 10)	5·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	89·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	79·2
General Direction of Wind	N, NE, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW, E, SE, ENE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	233
Fall of Rain	0·75
Total fall during the month	16·90
„ „ year	105·13

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 29.

Salmon, Captain, 6th Regt H C, from furlough, from England.

SEPTEMBER 30.

Baker, Lieut, R A, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 1.

Temple, Major, Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India, September 28.*)

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 23rd September 1878.

Mr Naylor, an Assistant Superintendent, is allowed privilege leave for two months.

Mr Heymerdinger, Assistant Superintendent, is allowed furlough for two years.

The following temporary promotion is made in the Berar Commission, consequent on the death of Lieut-Colonel Mayne, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Akola District:—Mr H S Nicholetts, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, to officiate in the 1st Class.

Mr Dunlop, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed to officiate from that date as an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class.

Colonel J J Dansey, Barrack Master, Ranikhet Division, Military Works, is granted privilege leave for sixty days.

Special leave for a period of three months to study Native languages has been granted to 2nd Grade Assistant Engineer Lieut Porter, R E.

Mr Kemp, Officiating Store-keeper, is transferred from the Rajputana to the Western Rajputana Railway.

Mr Gilchrist, Executive Engineer, temporary rank, Holkar and Neemuch Railways, is granted one year's furlough to Europe.

Messrs Duncan and Hawkes, Assistant Engineers, have been transferred from the Indus Valley to the Punjab Northern Railway.

Mr Welsh, Probationary Accountant, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, is granted leave on medical certificate for eighty-one days.

Mr Hawkes, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Larkana Division and placed on special duty under the orders of Superintending Engineer, Southern District.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette, Sept 26.*)

Mr J G Cordery, Additional Commissioner to the Amritsar and Lahore Divisions, is appointed to officiate as Commissioner and Superintendent of the Mooltan Division, vice Colonel Graham, deceased.

Mr W Macdonald, Assistant Engineer 3rd Grade, having passed the examination prescribed in P W Code, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

CALENDAR FOR OCTOBER, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter ....3rd Oct., 11h. 52·2 m. a.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Wed 2	......	5 52	5 47	3 13 m 2 45 a	9 7 m 9 19 a
Th. 3	......	5 52	5 46	4 12 m 3 46 a	10 9 m 10 28 a
Fri. 4	......	5 53	5 45	5 29 [illegible]	11 4 m [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7 6 a	......
Sun. 6	16th Sunday after Trinity	5 53	5 43	8 10 m 8 35 a	1 18 m 2 30 a
Mon. 7	......	5 53	5 42	9 6 m 9 30 a	2 3[illegible] m 3 30 a
Tues. 8	......	5 54	5 42	9 42 m 10 8 a	3 27 m 4 2 a

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—Day scholars are received on payment of fees varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 a month according to Standard. Half fees for 2nd and all other children of the same family: Standards 1—8 in the Boys School, 1—5 in the Girls School. Apply to the HEAD MASTER or LADY SUPERINTENDENT.

Byculla, 3rd Sept.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DEVLIN—October 1st, at Bombay, Winnifred Devlin, widow of the late Mr. Neil Devlin, aged 47 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CORDNER—September 22nd, at Dalhousie, the wife of Colonel Cordner, R A, of a daughter.

COSTELLO—September 23rd, at Murree, the wife of Surgeon-Major Charles P Costello, 5th Punjab Cavalry, of a son.

DOWN—September 24th, at Chakrata, the wife of E. A. Down, Forest Department, of a daughter.

MACKENZIE—September 24th, at Bangalore, the wife of Major G. Mackenzie, Mysore Revenue Survey, of a daughter.

SORELL—September 25th, at Hingoli, Deccan, the wife of F. Sheffield Sorell, Esq., 4th Regiment H. C., of a son.

SHEEHAN—September 25th, at Lahore, the wife of M. Sheehan, of a daughter, still-born.

DEATHS.

EADES—September 26th, at Morar, Amelia, the dearly loved wife of Surgeon Major L. E. Eades.

SHEEHAN—September 26th, at Lahore, Susana Mary Josephina, the beloved wife of Mark Sheehan.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1878.

So many wild rumours are in circulation regarding alleged orders to send Bombay regiments to the North-West Frontier that it seems desirable to state that up to this time no instructions have been received by the military authorities in this Presidency to move a single battalion, with the exception of the troops which have already set out from Dera Ghazee Khan, and probably by this time also from Jacobabad, to reinforce the garrison of Quetta. The talk about the formation of "a Bombay column" is, therefore, quite premature. When the reinforcements on the march have all reached Quetta, the garrison of that place will hardly number 5,000 men, and we do not believe that with so small a force General Biddulph would venture to advance at once to Kandahar. This belief is confirmed by the fact that General Biddulph, on whom the *Pioneer* has conferred the command of the Quetta column, still lingers at Naini Tal. The signs of prompt action in the Kohat direction are much more obvious and we are persuaded that the Kurram valley will be occupied forthwith by English troops. The Indian Government will then have secured points of 'vantage from which, if the Viceroy's native agent to Shere Ali's Court has been repulsed or murdered, it can send forward two columns, as soon as the campaigning season opens, to march on Kabul by easy roads; for by seizing Quetta and Kurram it gets the command of two of the principal outlets through the mountain frontier of India, and has Kabul at its mercy. The *Daily News*, which has become astonishingly warlike now that the cost of the war meditated by the British Government will have to be borne by Indian taxpayers, clamours for an immediate advance through the Khyber Pass as far as Jellalabad or even to Jugdulluck in the Koord Kabul Pass. We do not say that British troops could not quickly accomplish this undertaking; but would it be good strategy to embarrass the army by compelling it to fortify and keep open a third and most difficult line of communications all through the winter, when two lines may be said to have already been acquired by following which columns can debouch upon Kabul and take the defenders of the passes between Kabul and Peshawur in the rear? If Lord Lytton's envoy has been brutally ill-treated by the Amir, such an outrage should be avenged without a moment's delay, and we should in that case expect immediate orders to be given for the forcing of the Khyber Pass; but if, as is more probable, the Amir negotiates, and proposes conditions on his side, and puts off time for a month or two before finally refusing to let the English occupy certain strategical positions in his dominions, the Indian Govrenment can quietly complete its preparations for taking Kabul in the spring without sending a column through the Khyber at all. So much random criticism is published on the subject of an advance into Afghanistan that we think we shall do the public a service by reminding them of the exact distances to be travelled, and the nature of the country, on the various routes by which an invasion might be attempted. We therefore publish this morning the authenticated route from Jacobabad by way of the Bolan Pass to Kandahar. To-morrow we shall publish the route from Peshawur to Kabul; and on Friday the route from Kohat to Kurram and Kabul. These routes, which have been compiled in the Quartermaster General's office, contain the fullest information, collected with great care from all available sources, regarding the physical characteristics of the country and the supplies to be obtained by an army at each stage; and they are thoroughly trustworthy, for British officers have examined and taken notes upon every inch of the ground to be marched over.

MR. JULAND DANVERS's Report on railways in India for the year 1877-78 gives, as might naturally have been expected, a very flourishing account of the fruits of that extraordinary flow of traffic which set in with the rise in the prices of grain in Southern and Western India caused by the famine, and which swelled last year to enormous proportions the receipts of the principal guaranteed railways. The net revenue derived from all the open lines in 1877 was 6,232,888*l.*, and the net receipts from the guaranteed lines exceeded the amount advanced for guaranteed interest by 1,454,591*l.*, while in the previous year there had been a deficit of 216,517*l.* The average receipts per cent. for the year were 5*l.* 5*s.* per cent., but the earnings of the different lines varied greatly, the East Indian paying 9*l.* per cent., and the Great Indian Peninsula 6*l.* 10*s.*, while other railways failed to pay the full amount of the interest. Mr. Danvers has the fairness to note, as a drawback from the benefits the railways conferred upon the country by moving immense quantities of grain from districts in which food abounded to districts in which the people were starving from want of food, the fact that the monopoly by the Government of the means of conveyance on the G. I. P. line for several months had a serious effect in diminishing the volume of the natural and more profitable traffic which the railway company would, in the ordinary course of things, have carried down to the sea coast. He might have added that the transport of grain to the famine districts, while it undoubtedly alleviated a great calamity, did not enrich the country as the sale of home produce to foreign customers at high rates always does, but simply took away wealth from one part of the country and gave it to another. That the railway shareholders should have obtained a surplus revenue to divide amongst themselves by effecting this transfer of wealth is not a circumstance on which India has any reason to congratulate herself; for out of the total guaranteed railway capital of 96,312,967*l.* only 1,382,684*l.* is held in India; and even of this sum not more than three-fifths is held by native shareholders. Of course, it is an advantage to the Indian taxpayer to have the full amount of the guaranteed interest, which he is bound in any case to make good, supplied out of the railway companies' direct earnings, instead of being taken out of the general treasury; but anything which the English shareholder gets in excess of his 5 per cent is a clear loss not only to the consumer, who pays on this supposition too great a price for the carriage of his grain, but to the whole taxpaying population of India. The exceptional traffic of last year is not, therefore, a cause for great rejoicing.

In commenting on Mr. Danvers's Report for 1876-77, we called attention to the striking contrast between the percentage of expenditure to [illegible] with that on the guaranteed lines. Every one will concur in the admirable sentiments which Mr. Danvers puts on record as to the supreme importance of economy in railway management. "The "state of trade" he remarks, "the price "of fuel, the weather, a good or bad harvest, "political disturbances, will all affect traffic; but "this increases the necessity for making the "strictest economy the invariable rule, and for "charging in ordinary times the lowest rates "consistent with fair profits." The wisdom of this maxim seems to be steadily borne in mind by the managers of the guaranteed railways, for we find that the average percentage of expenditure on these lines was reduced from 47 in 1876 to 43 in 1877. The percentage of the Great Indian Peninsula, on which, owing to various causes, there was much abnormal expenditure while the control exercised by the railway officials was less effectual than in ordinary years, only exceeded that of 1876 by 1 per cent., the figures being 48 and 47 of the whole receipts. The average expenditure for all the State lines on the other hand was 74 per cent. in 1877 against only 73 per cent. in 1876, so that not merely has there been no reduction of the excessive cost of working the State lines, but the charges go on increasing. These figures tend to confirm the prevalent impression that State railways are, as a rule, signally mismanaged, and that the boasted saving to the State to be effected by placing the administration of the railways in the hands exclusively of Government officers can have no real existence. It cannot be said that none of the State lines are complete in themselves, and that it is not fair to judge them while they are in an inchoate condition. The Rajpootana line, at all events, is finished, and we have frequently heard it quoted as an example of the success of State management. Yet the percentage of expenditure on this line rose from 64 in 1876 to 68 in 1877, and the net receipts in the latter year amounted to only 85,771*l.*, or less than 3¼ per cent. on the total capital outlay of 2,687,000*l.*

The progress made in extending the railway system was greater in 1877 than might be supposed. The length of line open for traffic was increased by 717½ miles, including the Dhond and Munmar line, 145, the Rangoon to Prome line, 163, and additions of 208¼ miles to the Northern Bengal, and 132¾ to the South Indian. The total length of Indian railways actually constructed is now 7,551½ miles, of which 1,638¾ are on the abominable narrow or Strachey gauge. Mr. Danvers tells us that the first section of the Western Rajputana line, from Ajmere to Beawur, will be opened this year, and he refers to other sections which are under construction and the works on which are proceeding at a very slow pace indeed; but he holds out no hope that this railway will be speedily completed, as he says that "no measures have yet been taken "for executing the middle section of 104 miles." A special paragraph in the Report has reference to the project for making a line through Portuguese territory from Bellary to Mormugaum (we believe that is the correct way of pronouncing the name) "Certain concessions," we are informed, "have recently been made to Mr. Frederick "Campbell, the promoter of the line, including "the free grant of land, and the permission "to obtain stone, limestone, and earth from any "waste land at the disposal of Government in "those British districts through which the rail "way will pass; and a formal contract embody- "ing these and other terms of an agreement will "be entered into with Mr. Campbell, on the "Secretary of State being satisfied, at any time "within twelve months from the 27th April "last, that a Joint Stock Company has been "formed to carry out the scheme, and that "sufficient capital for the purpose is forth- "coming." We hope that the letter of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, which we published on Saturday last, will elicit a full statement of Lord Cranbrook's reasons for entering into this agreement with Mr. Campbell. It is generally understood that the Portuguese Government, which has taken up Mr. Campbell's project, owes the success of its negotiations with the India Office on this subject to the personal influence of Lord Lytton, who retains agreeable recollections of his sojourn at the Court of Lisbon, and that the Government of Bombay is furious at never having been consulted in the matter. Sir Richard Temple, however, is so arbitrary in his dealings with people under him that he has no right to complain of receiving in his turn equally summary treatment at the hands of the Viceroy. We are not prepared to say, till we know more about the scheme, if it is open to many of the objections urged by the Chamber of Commerce. It is quite intelligible that the Government of British India, which has so many other important public works to spend its money on, should be glad to be relieved by Portugal of the obligation to guarantee interest on the capital required for the construction of a railway from Bellary to the Western coast; and no one, we believe denies that the proposed line to the port of Goa can be much more easily and cheaply built than the Carwar line. As to the Chamber's apprehensions that the Portuguese Government may levy excessive shipping, import and export, and transit dues on British goods, we think it extremely unlikely that measures would be adopted which would infallibly have the effect of driving trade away from the Portuguese railway and seaport. The probabilities surely are, on the contrary, that everything will be done that a liberal policy can suggest to attract trade to the new route. But we can hardly suppose that no stipulations binding the Portuguese Government to grant free trade have been fixed by the Secretary of State. We know that one of the concessions made by Portugal, for the sake of getting the railway sanctioned by the British Government, is expected to have a very beneficial effect on the salt revenue of the Empire; and we do not believe that the interests of private traders can have been quite overlooked.

THE KABUL EXPEDITION.

(*Correspondent of Pioneer.*)

SIMLA, Sept. 29.

THE following appointments to the Thull column under Major-General Roberts, and the 1st Division under Lieutenant-General Stewart are sanctioned. The appointments to the Quetta column are not yet settled. It will be seen that the information you published on Thursday last was mainly correct. The Thull column—Majors Galbraith and Collett, Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General; Captain Kennedy and Carr, Deputy Assistant Quartermasters-General; Lieutenant Colonel Perkins, Engineer-in Chief; Lieutenants Spratt and Childers, Assistant Field Engineers; Captain Wynne, 51st, Field Telegraphs. Artillery: Lieutenant Colonel Lindsay, Commanding; Lieutenant Stephenson, Adjutant. Cavalry: the senior officer commanding not named. 1st Infantry Brigade: Colonel Cobbe, Commanding; Captain Scott, Brigade-Major. 2nd Brigade; Colonel Tytler, Commanding; Captain Morton, Brigade-Major. General Stewart's Division—Colonel Hills, Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain Chapman, Assistant Quartermaster-General, with Major Prior, 100th Foot, and Captain Lloyd, 26th Foot, as his Deputies; Lieutenant-Colonel Sankey, Engineer-in-Chief, with Lieutenants C. F. Call and S. Grant, Assistant Field Engineers, and Lieutenant Savage, Field Telegraph Officer, Captain Tytler, Deputy Judge Advocate. Artillery: Colonel W. J. Williams, Commanding, and Lieutenant E. G. Osborne, Adjutant. Cavalry: Colonel Fane, Commanding; Captain Gifford, 13th Hussars, Brigade-Major. 1st Infantry Brigade: Colonel R. Barter, Commanding, Captain Stockley, 9th Foot, Brigade-Major. 2nd Infantry Brigade: Colonel Hughes, Commanding; Captain Handcock, 6th Native Infantry, Brigade-Major.

KOHAT, Sept. 28.

No troops have arrived yet. The 12th Cavalry and Guides started two days ago for this.

NOWSHERA, Sept. 28.

A troop of the 11th B. C. and the Guides have returned respectively to Nowshera and Murdan. A wing of the 27th P. I. went to Murdan to relieve the Guides who are under orders. General Chamberlain's horses have been left at Murdan; hence it is expected he will return to Peshawur.

The Valley is perfectly quiet.

MOOLTAN, Sept. 27.

THE 8th Cavalry marched this morning. The Artillery will follow to-morrow, and the European and Native Infantry on the 30th. The 2[illegible]th Infantry will come by rail from Lahore to-morrow; the 19th Cavalry from the same place [illegible] The troops are to assemble at Dehra Ghazee Khan *en route* to Khelat. Candahar is believed to be the eventual destination. The Commissariat Department is collecting the supplies for 10,000 men. River steamers are held back for crossing troops and taking heavy baggage.—*Statesman.*

THE STORM OF MONDAY NIGHT.

THE Elephanta storm which passed over Bombay harbour on Monday night was very fierce for about an hour, and lasted in a subdued form for an hour more, accompanied by torrents of rain. The thunder rolled, and the lightning flashed vividly and continuously. Every flash revealed the impenetrable black cloud moving to the south, and showed clearly that floating property, in the shape of lighters and boats, was being smashed up and sinking in every direction. Two sank alongside the County of Sutherland, with part cargo on board, and up till 11 p. m. one could hardly drop a rope's end over the side without picking up some unfortunate boatman who's craft had just taken a header. Yesterday morning the Custom House Bunder told a tale. Brandy cases and baggage of all kinds were floating about, as well as the masts and general fixings of several craft which had sunk.

The scene during the worst part of the squall was awfully grand. The wind howled terrifically, and with each flash of lightning some new form of danger was for a second clearly revealed. The strength of the wind began at N. E. and veered to E. S. E., gradually lessening in force. Once it backed a couple of points and blew furiously. What caused so much damage and general destruction amongst the boats was this backing of the wind and the flood tide setting in strong, with, for a time, the ships swinging head up the harbour. The boats, while the strength of the wind lasted, were all right, but when the wind ceased and the ships turned their heads to the flood the boats were all on the weather side of the ships and knocked against one another until many of them sank.

THE FAMINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Miss Florence Nightingale, in her article on the people of India in the August number of the *Nineteenth Century*, has the following with reference to famine mortality:—"In Southern India, that is, in Mysore, Bombay, and Madras, our loss in one year's famine has not been far short of 6,000,000 souls, or rather bodies. God takes care of souls." But one is often tempted even to question the success claimed for the care taken of the bodies. Government long ago came to the conclusion that they had stamped out the famine and distress, and ordered at once that all relief camps be abolished and demolished. Accordingly, like many other camps, that of Sholapore was a thing of the past. But facts are facts, and are seldom so elastic as to be altered by any quantity of Government resolutions. Distress to a considerable extent still prevails, and they were obliged to open relief camps anew. But it appears that it would be a misnomer to call them relief camps, for it is complained that they do not offer relief in the real but in a make-believe sense. The other day a friend remarked that "dead house" or morgue would be a fitter appellation for those grass sheds erected on the esplanade here. Beggars, who have come to me for charity on being asked as to why they do not go to the relief houses, have almost invariably replied, that so long as a man, woman, or child has some flesh to cover the bony skeleton and able to walk about a little, he, she, or it, is not considered a fit object for Government charity. It is heart-rending to see miserable specimens of humanity of every age and sex and in every phase of starvation, trying to cook and eat what few grains and other "nutritious" vegetation they may have picked up here and there, just at the very door of the relief camp, with a earthen chatty as a cooking utensil and a few small sticks and straw for fuel.

Is it no one's business to see that the dead bodies of these miserable people get a decent burial without shocking the feelings of the public? The other day I saw a dead body from the relief camp being carried away for disposal by two low caste people, along a public road, with hardly anything to cover it, and suspended from a *bamboo* by two ropes passed under the neck and knees. Then, again, this morning I saw a body being carried on the head of a man tightly packed up in a piece of an old mat like a steam-pressed cotton or piece goods bale. Of course this is an economical mode.

It is needless to say that the public do not care to see such disgusting sights. Government have spent some millions in saving lives, and surely the public will not grudge a few thousands more to give the dead people a decent burial.

Sholapore, Sept. 27. SPECTATOR.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND THE VOLUNTEER BALL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you be good enough to publish the annexed letter from H. E. the Governor regarding the Volunteer Calico Ball.—Yours truly,

Oct. 1. W. M. TENNENT.

Secretariat, Sept. 28, 1878.

MY DEAR SEXTON,—The Governor desires me to express his congratulations to you, and to the officers and members of the Corps, on the brilliant success of the Volunteer Ball last night. H. E. hopes that these festive gatherings may advance the cause of volunteering, and will remind our citizens of the large social interests and the happy homes in this city which are worth defending, if need for defence were ever to arise.—Yours, &c.

E. S. RIVETT-CARNAC,
11th Hussars, Military Secretary.
COLONEL SEXTON, Commanding B. V. Rifles.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S MISTAKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—H. E. the Governor, in his late speech on education at Poona, incorrectly stated that the Panchgunny school had sent up only one successful candidate for matriculation in November 1877. In justice to that school I trust that you will insert this correction of that error. The fact is that the Panchgunny school sent up two candidates both of whom were successful—namely, Albert John Judge, aged 16 years, and John Charles Aikin, aged 18 years. The former came out No. 65 and the latter No 98 in the list, published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, of the 217 successful candidates arranged in the order of merit. Considering their respective ages, and that their head master, Mr. Brierley, deserted them at the most critical period of their studies, namely, a month before the matriculation examination began, it must be conceded that those two successful candidates upheld the honour of their school in getting themselves placed so high as they did in that list. It is but fair to the school to add, that there was a third boy, who, in the opinion of Mr. Brierley and of others competent to judge, was not inferior to Aikin, and who, therefore, would also have passed if he had not been prevented, by the severe illness of his widowed mother, from coming to Bombay for the examination held in November last. Considering the short time the Panchgunny school had been established under Mr. Brierley, and the small number of its students, in comparison with the long time the Bishop's school had been established, and the large number of its students, and considering also that the former school was deserted by its head master during the most important month in the year, whilst the latter school had the benefit of its head master up to the very last moment, it cannot be denied that the Panchgunny school, in sending up two successful candidates, did at least as well as the much belauded Bishop's school did in sending up three. It is a pity, therefore, that the gentleman who prepared the statistics for the Governor's speech did not prepare them more carefully, and thereby save His Excellency from doing injustice where honour was due.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

THE LIGHT OF EVOLUTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your contemporary in his to-day's leader says, "war, looked at by the light of the law of evolution, unmistakably effects a good result, lops off from the world its less useful branches in order to leave room for the more valuable. The strongest lion is most likely to live long and have many cubs strong as himself." "The same principle," the writer goes on to say, "of the survival of the fittest ameliorates the races of men by continually choosing the best man of the best nation, as worthy to survive and produce offspring endowed with the good qualities of the parent." As a sort of padding for a leader this line of argument will do very well, but if we analyse the sentiment I fear our own country, England, will yield a very bad specimen. If we turn to the innumerable alleys which fester our large English towns, swarming with appalling numbers of sickly half-starved beings, a good war in such districts might be of some benefit. The writer of the article in question evidently allowed this little matter to escape him. If soldiers are called from these districts, the best are selected and the worst specimens are left. A war would soon make short work of all the sickly women and children, but to leave the bad and to take the good would be no check: the "bad qualities of the parents" would still be perpetuated. War in this way would be of very little good to our own country. We are also told that "the powers which give *men* and *nations* the superiority over their neighbours in the struggle for existence are various, but the *combative* power is the most important." Why, with such a theory, "W. W." has not a leg to stand on. If the *combative* power is the most important in the struggle for existence, how is it that there is such a fuss made about Christians betaking themselves to this worldly weapon in self-defence? "Might is right." A nice state society would be led into. What is it that keeps individuals from doing the equivalent to barking and growling, spitting and scratching? If education and civilization has a toning down and modifying effect, and keeps individuals from using brute force in simple matters of disagreement, is it unreasonable to expect that the same power should guide and restrain nations? "War looked at by the [illegible] light—the light of evolution"—would almost persuade us that the monkey was the superior animal. If monkeys could but write they would at once express themselves as the superior.

Oct. 1. D.

BOMBAY.

THE following programme will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo Bunder this evening (weather permitting):—

March		
Introductione	La Beatrice di Tenda	Bellini.
Selection	Zampa	Herold.
Waltz	Uber Land Und Meer	Gung'l.
Quadrille	Flotte Bursche	Suppé.
Galop	Bravura	J. Schmuck.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THERE will be tent-pegging and tilting at the ring this evening at 5 o'clock on the ground opposite the Gymkhana, at which members are requested to attend. Seats will be provided for ladies.

THE steamer we reported yesterday as flying signals of distress off Galle on the 20th ult. was not, we are informed, the Chinsurah, belonging to the B. I. S. N. Co. as stated therein.

A VAGRANT.—John Holder, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court. He was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday on view of the body of a woman, the wife of a sowar of the Bombay Mounted Police, who committed suicide by throwing herself into a well. A verdict to that effect was recorded.

THE POOR-BOX.—We have been requested to call attention to the state of the Fort Police Court poor-box, which at present is completely empty of funds. The respectable poor of this island, principally European and Eurasian widows, who have been left in destitute circumstances, found relief from this poor-box from time to time; the benevolently disposed are, therefore, earnestly requested to respond to this appeal.

SHORT CAUSES AT THE HIGH COURT.—At the High Court yesterday, a suit brought by Hunsraj Loombajee and another against Coopa Jaitha and others was heard before Mr. Justice Bayley. Mr. Farran, instructed by Mr. Khunderao, appeared for the plaintiffs, who claimed money on a signed and adjusted account. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 5,645, with interest and costs. Three other suits were struck out for want of appearance.—Mr. Justice Green gave a decree against Nanabhoy Gunputrao for Rs. 1,994, with interest and costs, at the suit of Jaitha Bhima and others. On the application of Mr. Macpherson, a suit brought by Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy against Robert Knight and others was postponed until after the vacation. In a suit brought by Pragjee Cullianjee against Purshotum Vullubjee, a decree was given for the plaintiff for Rs. 2,272, with costs. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Mr. Skipsey, appeared for the plaintiff.

A CONTRADICTION.

ON Monday we reported a case heard before the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court, in which Mr. Hormusjee Shapoorjee, solicitor appeared for the plaintiff We stated that after the case had closed, the defendant declared that Mr. Hormusjee "was the cause of his ruin." The latter gentleman has written to us to say, that "this statement is false and malicious, . . . and I cannot allow my character to be thus attacked with impunity." We think that Mr. Hormusjee is attaching too much importance to the angry outburst of a man who had but a moment before been deprived of a young wife by the decree of a Court; at any rate, Mr. Hormusjee's denial of the truth of defendant's statement will be sufficient, no doubt, to exonerate him from any complicity in the ruin alleged.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

LAWN-TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

THE first series of ties in this tournament have now all been played off with the following result:—

Messrs. R. S. Campbell and L. R. W. Forrest defeated Messrs. C. S. Lyon and C. Young.

Messrs. W. McGavin and A. Mull defeated Messrs. R. L. Stewart and C. Grey.

Messrs. A. K. Oliver and C. Collis defeated Messrs. C. A. Turner and F. Hensley.

Messrs. H. Gell and R. Carnac were not able to play their set in consequence of the absence of one of their opponents; and the partner of the absentee is declared to be ineligible for the second drawing of partners. The case is precisely the same with regard to Messrs. C. Kemball and F. L. Jefferson and their opponents.

The second drawing of partners gave the following sets:—

Mr. R. S. Campbell, Mr. F. L. Jefferson, vs. Mr. C. Kemball, Mr. A. Mull.
Mr. A. K. Oliver, Mr. Rivett-Carnac, vs. Mr. R. L. Forrest, Mr. Cooke-Collis.
Messrs. W. McGavin and H. Gell drew a bye.

ARRIVAL OF A TRANSPORT.

THE hired transport s.s. Bengal, 1,338 tons, Captain J. Rowley, arrived in harbour yesterday towing the hired transport ship Citadel, with 465 men and officers of the 2nd Goorkha Regiment.

UTTERING FORGED GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Aser Laljee, a noted gambler, was arraigned on three separate charges, two of fraudulently and dishonestly using as genuine two notes purporting to be promissory notes of the Government of India for Rs. 1,000 each. One charge was preferred by a Marwaree shroff named Wulla Natha, and the other by a Hindoo merchant named Govindjee Ludha. The third charge against the prisoner was laid at the instance of Mr. Inspector Millard, with having in his possession four other forged promissory notes of the Government of India, one for Rs. 1,000 and three for Rs. 100 each.

Mr. Conroy (of Messrs Rimington, Hore, and Conroy,) appeared for the defence.

The prisoner on being identified by the Marwaree prosecutor, the case was adjourned for further hearing to the 8th instant, to enable the Public Prosecutor to appear on behalf of the prosecution. The prisoner was remanded to jail, bail being refused.

THE BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE regular weekly meeting of the Bombay Town Council was held yesterday afternoon at the Municipal Offices Dr. Blaney presided, and there were also present:—Sir F. Souter, C. S. I., Mr. Mathew, Dr. Pinkerton, Mr. Kirkham, Mr. Shantaram Narayen, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Mr. Rugoonath Narayen Khote, Mr. Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee, the Hon. Dossabhoy Framjee, C. S. I.

OUR MEAT SUPPLY.

The Commissioner submitted estimates of the cost of the new arrangements for conveying meat from the Bandora slaughter houses to Bombay by road, from which it appeared that the cost for the first year, including the cost of carts and bullocks, would be Rs. 21,500, and for subsequent years Rs. 10,500, as compared to the present cost of carrying the meat by rail, of Rs. 21,500 a year, so that the yearly saving would be Rs. 11,000 and in addition to that the Municipality would get rid of the present unsatisfactory arrangement by which they supplied water to the railway company.

Mr. Kirkham said he regarded the proposed new arrangement with great distrust, and if it could possibly be avoided, he thought to avoid it was a desirable thing. On the score of economy, though, he did not see how they could do otherwise than adopt it.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee was decidedly in favour of the change, a strong reason for which was that the Municipality would get rid of the differential rates for the water supplied to the Railway Company.

Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee suggested that the railway company should be asked what would be their full rate for carrying the meat, if the Corporation charged the company the full rate for water, and if the difference was found to be only some Rs. 5,000 a year more than the cost of carrying the meat by road, he should vote for its being brought in by rail. If brought by road, the meat would have to pass through several inhabited localities, in the neighbourhood of which it would be in danger of contamination from various impurities.

Mr. Kirkham thought the two matters of the carriage of meat and the water rate should be kept separate.

Sir F. Souter also considered that it would be better to have the meat brought in by rail than by road, even though at a small additional cost. He asked if the railway authorities had been communicated with to ascertain the lowest rate they would accept for carrying the meat, independent of the water rate question.

The Commissioner said he had asked, but had not been able to get an answer.

Mr. Mathew remarked that there were two companies to be consulted. If the Commissioner asked how much would be charged for bringing the meat to Church Gate, he could get an answer at once, and if he asked the question of the two railway companies, he would get a reply as soon as an arrangement could be come to. He thought both the companies were disposed to meet the Commissioner fairly.

After some further discussion, a motion was proposed by Mr. Kirkham, seconded Sir F. Souter, to the effect that the matter be deferred till the next Council meeting, and that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to ascertain the lowest rate at which the meat can be brought to convenient stations in Bombay from Bandora by train, apart from the water contract, which should be regarded as a separate question.

The Hon. Dossabhoy Framjee thought the railway companies should be informed that they would be charged full rates for water.

The Chairman said there was already a resolution of the Council on record that the railway companies should pay full rates for Vehar water.

The Hon. Dossabhoy Framjee moved that the resolution be amended by striking out the last portion, from the word "apart," and inserting "the railway companies to be informed that full rates will be charged for water."

Mr. Kirkham and Sir F. Souter accepted the amendment and the resolution was passed in that form.

THE APPROACHES TO BOREE BUNDER STATION.

The Council further considered the draft letter submitted by the Municipal Commissioner, addressed to Government, stating that in consideration of the access to Boree Bunder afforded by the Frere Road being sufficient, the railway company are at liberty to close up the temporary road now open from the Market Road to the existing railway station, without having to provide any roadway in its stead the Municipality giving up all claim to have a public road constructed in place of the old road which led to Boree Bunder and now forms the site of the new terminus.

Several members expressed the opinion that the road was useless and might as well be closed.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen asked if Government could not be got to give the Municipality some piece of land in lieu of what had been taken from them.

Mr. Rugoonath—Perhaps we might get Government to [illegible] Malabar Hill Service Reservoir.

The Commissioner's letter was approved.

MR. BRAHAM'S SERVICES TO THE MUNICIPALITY.

The Chairman read the following letter, addressed to the Municipal Commissioner by Mr. Braham, Deputy Executive Engineer:—

Municipality of Bombay. Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 30th September 1878.

To the Municipal Commissioner.

SIR,—I was absent from Bombay when the discussion referring to my re-appointment in charge of the Executive Engineer's office took place last Tuesday. It appears to have been brought on in a somewhat informal manner and I regret that this should have been the case, as it resulted in considerable misunderstanding.

The question of my re-appointment was one of the subjects on the list of proceedings of that day's meeting and had it come on for discussion, as it should have done, in its proper turn, the following facts would have been made clear:—

1st. That it was at the solicitation of the Municipality that I was directed by Government to take charge of the Executive Engineer's office while Mr. Walton was employed on special duty for a period of two years.

2nd. That at the expiration of that period, in May last, I informed you that I should request to be re-transferred to my own Department in the Public Works unless the Municipality were prepared to offer me Rs. 1,200 per mensem.

3rd. That on such terms and with the sanction of Government I should have no objection to remain in charge of the Executive Engineer's office for another two years, subject to one month's notice on either side.

You are aware that subsequent to the month of May I on several occasions asked you to refer this matter to the Town Council for decision, not being prepared as far as my own personal wishes were concerned, to continue in my appointment over and above the term of two years for which I was originally engaged on the existing terms.

The matter was brought before the Town Council by you, but was not discussed as the members requested it should stand over until the drainage loan was settled. It was at your personal request I agreed to this, but had I known that the drainage loan (which you daily expected would be arranged) would have taken so long to settle, I should not have voluntarily continued in the service of the Municipality up to date on the present conditions.

The Works Committee which sat a few days ago recommended, I understand, that my services should be retained by the Municipality on a salary of Rs. 1,250 per mensem.

Having designed works costing ten lacs of rupees, in which I took considerable interest, for the prevention of waste, the improvement of the distribution, and the purification of the Vehar Water, which on the recommendation of the Town Council were sanctioned by the Corporation I was unprepared for the abrupt and apparently discourteous manner in which the Town Council treated the question of my re-appointment as officiating Executive Engineer for a further period of two years, and the more so as I had every reason to believe that heretofore my services have been duly appreciated by yourself and the Town Council.

I should be glad if you could arrange by the end of next month to fill up my appointment as it will be convenient for me to rejoin my own Department as early as possible.

I would ask you to be good enough to have this letter read at the next meeting of the Town Council.

C. B. BRAHAM, C.E.,
Deputy Executive Engineer in charge.

The following memorandum was submitted by the Commissioner:—

"Forwarded to the Town Council as requested. Mr. Braham has correctly stated the terms on which he was prepared to renew his agreement with the Municipality in the month of May last. I do not believe that the Town Council intended any discourtesy to Mr. Braham, and I hope they will state as much in any resolution they may pass on his letter. Mr. Braham has performed his duties zealously and most efficiently, and I shall lose his services with regret. (Signed) J. H. GRANT,
Municipal Commissioner."

The Hon. Dossabhoy Framjee said that as mover of the resolution passed at the last meeting he wished to say that no discourtesy at all towards Mr. Braham was intended. He was sure that every member of the Council had the highest opinion of Mr. Braham's services and abilities. It was only as a matter of municipal finance that his services were required no longer.

Mr. Rugoonath Khote, as seconder of the resolution passed at the last meeting, wished to express his concurrence in what Mr. Dossabhoy had just said. They all knew that Mr. Braham had most faithfully and honestly worked for the Municipality;—and he personally wished Mr. Braham could be continued in charge of the work he had designed, viz., the Bunderwada Service Reservoir scheme.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee would have been glad to see Mr. Braham's services retained. He had often expressed his sense of the valuable services Mr. Braham had rendered to the Municipality in suggesting and designing the Bunderwada Reservoir scheme. It was but fair to Mr. Braham and to himself to say that he entertained a very high opinion of Mr. Braham's abilities in connection with this matter. (Hear, hear.)

Sir F. Souter, who was absent from the last meeting, said it appeared to him that Mr. Braham's services were dispensed with in a very off-hand manner.

On the motion of the Hon. Dossabhoy Framjee, seconded by Mr. Rugoonath Narayen Khote, the following resolution was adopted unanimously, viz:—"That this Council desires to record its high opinion of the very valuable services rendered to the Municipality for the last 2½ years by Mr. Braham. The Council regret that it is out of their power to retain Mr. Braham's services for the Bunderwada Reservoir Works, which were originally designed by him."

THE BUDGET.

The Council resolved to hold a special meeting on Friday next at 2 o'clock, to consider the Commissioner's Budget estimates for the next year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sanction was given to the taking up of the following piece of ground for street improvement, viz:—3·49 sq. yards, or thereabout, at No. 10, Moody Khana Street, from Mr. Bomonjee Cowasjee Madon, at Rs. 15 per sq. yard.

Sanction was given to the writing off of Rs. 155-9-9, being the difference between the nominal value of 76 old and useless fish and mutton benches and the price of firewood, as which they were sold to the Municipal workshops.

A letter was read from Mr. Vittoba Balajee, dated 25th instant, refusing to accept the rate of Rs. 5 per sq. yard sanctioned by the Council on the 22nd July last for his ground in Candawady Lane, taken up for street improvement. The Municipal Commissioner was requested to treat with the applicant, and report to the Council.

There was no other business of importance transacted.

A TELEGRAM was received in Rangoon by a St. Leger ticket-holder apprising him that he has won Rs. 5,000, so that this is, no doubt, the holder of the third horse, an outsider. This amount will have to be divided amongst a confederacy of three, one of them, a lady, getting Rs. 1,250 for her modest investment of Rs. 2-8

ST. GEORGE'S GOLF MEDAL.

YESTERDAY the annual contest for the St. George's medal took place. This match was advertized to come off two months ago, but had to be postponed on account of the unusually heavy and continued rain-fall. Yesterday saw a fair number of competitors on the ground, although one or two "old hands" did not play. The game commenced shortly after 6-45, Arnot and Chalmers leading off. The effects of the late rains and of the heavy shower of the night before last were easily visible, the ground being in many places covered with rank grass and torn up by cattle, while scattered here and there were drains and pools of water which most of the players found it difficult to avoid. The worst ground lies perhaps between the second and third holes, but there are bits elsewhere almost as bad. On and near the "putting greens" the ground was flat and heavy to travel over and the "putter" was found almost useless except at "close quarters." No really good play was made by Moultrie, who scored 51 in his first round, but considering the difficulties to be encountered good play was perhaps scarcely to be looked for. Arnot did fairly well in his first round, scoring 55 points, but in his second turn he came to grief dreadfully near the "College" hole and did not succeed in getting in under 70. Melvin played a steady but far from brilliant round of 61 and 60, total 121, and Lang stands a good chance for the second prize.

The match will be concluded this morning, and this will give those who were displeased with themselves yesterday an opportunity of coming to the front and showing what they really can do.

Some dissatisfaction has been expressed as to the handicapping for the second prize and lottery. It is a pity that this is not settled by a committee instead of being left entirely to the judgment of one, however willing he may be to deal justly.

The following are the scores:—

Moultrie	51	57—108	Melvin	61	60—121
Lang	53	55—108	Arnot	55	70—125
Bentley	55	55—110	Chalmers	63	65—128
Roberts	59	51—110	Burn	67	65—132
Simpson	65	53—118	Bain	69	77—146
Oliver	63	56—119			

COMPULSORY POISONING IN KURRACHEE.

AN inquest was held by Major A. T. Spens the Cantonment Magistrate, in the hospital of the Royal Artillery, on the 21st September on view of the body of driver Stratton, D 2 R. A., who had been found dead that morning near the 83rd lines, by a soldier of that regiment. The soldier reported the matter, and the Surgeon of the regiment came and examined the corpse which was removed by his directions to the R. A. Hospital where a post mortem examination was made, from which it clearly appeared that the unfortunate man had died from effects of overdrinking. Evidence being accordingly given to that effect the Court of Inquest unanimously recorded the opinion that "the deceased met his death from alcoholic poisoning." This melancholy case leads us to enquire how this poor fellow could have procured the "poison" at night? Now there are certain places in the camp, not to be named to delicate ears, where soldiers are apt to go, and where we are told that drink can be obtained for them in any quantity they can pay for, by the degraded females whom they resort to. What that drink is may be guessed. We have personally seen soldiers coming away from the direction in which these dens lie, more or less intoxicated, at all hours of the day even, and frequently in the evening and early night. There are native liquor shops in very close proximity to these alleys, and of course there is nothing to prevent the creatures who inhabit these houses getting any quantity of liquid poison. It would not, of course, be sold to the soldier direct, but if he has a rupee or two in his purse he need not go far to find the means of making a beast of himself. As long as native dram shops are allowed in the Suddur limits, it will be impossible to check this evil; and under the system by which native liquor (of the vilest character necessarily) is manufactured under the yearly contracts now given out by the Collector, we must see that all the contractor cares for is to encourage drinking as much as possible by offering every facility for obtaining his poison. What filth the native liquor is made from—foul dates, babur bark, poisonous drugs &c., may be better conceived than described. We believe there was some little check upon it when the manufacture was confined to Government distilleries, but now there can be none. But, as we said before, new liquor, however good the ingredients, is a rank poison at the best, and hardly needs drugs to intensify its action.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE WRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE IN THE HOOGHLY.

IT is not seldom that wrecks take place in the River Hooghly, and when they do, they are almost invariably attended with loss of human life. We have to record another sad disaster in the case of the British steamer Queen Anne, 2,044 tons, commanded by Captain J. M. Reid. The Queen Anne left Jetty No. 3, at 9 a.m. on Tuesday morning last, for London. She proceeded down the river under proper superintendence in company with the B. S. City of Khios, and had then on board about fifty hands. Arriving at Garden Reach, and when attempting to turn her bow down the river, she ran ashore, and there remained until the next flood tide, when she got off. As soon as she was afloat she was run stern foremost and again struck the ground close to the ex-king of Oudh's Palace. We are informed that information was immediately telegraphed to Messrs Finlay, Muir & Co., the agents who despatched two divers to examine the aft part of the vessel, and these reported that they found everything right. On the other hand another gentleman who was on board at the time, informs us that when the steamer struck two blades of her propeller parted and that the patent steering apparatus was also smashed; but notwithstanding this damage, the Queen Anne proceeded next day down the river in charge of Pilot Smart. On reaching Fisherman Point, she brought up, having just previously touched the ground She remained there all night, the Captain it is stated walking the bridge in great excitement. About 9 o'clock that evening, one of the anchors parted, and the steamer laid the remainder of the night with one anchor down. The Captain kept steam up in case the second anchor should part. About 6 A.M. on Thursday, the pilot came on the bridge, gave orders for the anchor to be raised, proceeded a short distance and then brought up again. At past 8·15 a.m. the tide being very strong the steamer dragged her anchor, touched the ground, and capsized almost immediately. The confusion on board was indescribable, everyone on deck rushing to her weather side to scramble on her keel as she went over. These were rescued from their perilous position by boats from the Defiance, the Columbus and shore dhingies. On reaching the Defiance it was found that the Captain, Chief Mate, and Steward had gone on board the Columbus, and from inquiries made, we have ascertained that they had not up to yesterday afternoon returned to Calcutta. We may state here that the Captain and Officers of the Defiance received and treated the rescued men very kindly, rendering them all the assistance in their power. The Defiance brought the men ashore on Thursday night, and their appearance was touching in the extreme, as some of them were in a state of semi-nudity, they having lost everything they possessed. For the present it is not definitely known how many fell victims to this sad disaster, but it is certain that two Europeans, viz., Captain Spooner, late of the barque Duke, and the engineer and mess-room steward are drowned. Captain Spooner it is reported was a lunatic, and was proceeding to England for medical treatment. It is also apprehended that only a few of the *lascars*, who were in the engine-room at the time of the accident, could have escaped. Two hours after the accident, nothing could be seen of the wreck, and no doubt by this time, she is buried deep in the sand. We have gathered the above particulars, from a gentleman who was on board the Queen Anne at the time of the accident. He was proceeding to England, and he and his *confreres* have lost everything they possessed. Four *lascars*, viz., the deck store-keeper, one stoker, and two coal trimmers are missing, and there is little hope that they have escaped.

A GOOD TEMPERED REJOINDER.
LIEUT.-STOKES' MENTAL AILMENT.

(*To the Editor of the Bangalore Examiner.*)

SIR,—The foot-note you have appended to my letter in to-day's *Bangalore Examiner* is so angrily worded as to show your annoyance with yourself, though vented in strong language on me, for the thoughtlessness which could allow without previous careful enquiries such a paragraph to appear in your journal as the one which obliged me to write to you.

You will see, if you read my letter more coolly, I assert that the statement quoted is so injurious, that it should not have appeared in a respectable newspaper on any but the best authority; thereby I clearly allude by implication to the *Bangalore Examiner* as a respectable newspaper. The assertion in my letter will be approved by any unprejudiced person who reflects on the injury that may be caused by the paragraph in question to the character of the officers accused therein of a most ungentlemanlike action. There is not the smallest foundation for the injurious statement, yet it has been already copied into one Madras newspaper, and may be spread all over India and in quarters where no one may hear that it is quite erroneous. You are right in supposing that I do not consider you under my orders; had you ever been so, you would know that I am as little likely to be insolent to a private soldier as to yourself. I cannot give, nor is it my business to give, any reason for Lieutenant Stokes' mental derangement, but I can and do emphatically deny, since you seem to require what appears to me a quite unnecessary denial, that his brother officers had anything to do with it. You alluded in your foot-note to such a contingency as that you and I should change places, saying that you would like to see me conduct a journal; I more charitably would be sorry to see you try to command a Cavalry Regiment in the field. Possibly you could command the 14th Hussars as well as I could edit the *Bangalore Examiner*, but I feel sure we should be two of the squarest of blocks in the roundest of holes. But in our present more suitable positions we are alike in this, viz., that we each require to exercise vigilance, discretion, and tact before acting, and good temper in acknowledging our errors, when (as is your position in the case before us) we are in fault.—Your obedient servant,

W. ARBUTHNOT, LIEUT.-COL.,
Comdg. 14th Hussars.

Bangalore, 25th Sept. 1878.

NOTE.—Let us acknowledge candidly that we did *not* do well to be angry with our correspondent; and we here beg to acknowledge the perfect courtesy and good humour with which our correspondent has taken our little ebullition of wrath against him. On the other hand, we must say that in the paragraph about Lieutenant Stokes, we did not mean that the alleged incident happened to him at the mess of his brother officers, or that any of *them* was the author of his misfortune. If the statement was taken as bearing the latter meaning, we unreservedly withdraw it; and as our correspondent emphatically denies that *such* an incident ever occurred to Lieutenant Stokes, we accept his denial as emphatically as it has been made. ED.—*Bangalore Examiner.*

GREAT party names frequently have their origin in romance. The term "Utilitarian" was taken by Mill from a novel of Galt's, the phrase "Nihilist" has, it seems its source in an early work of Tourgenieff's, in which one of the characters is called a Nihilist because he is said to be one who believes in nothing and respects nothing, one who does not yield to any authority or any principle. This is said to be the first appearance of a word which has since assumed such immense importance and such universal notoriety

THE LATE MURDER OF AN UNFORTUNATE AT CALCUTTA.—The perpetrator of this murder, Otul Chandra Mallik, has again made a confession, though he apparently will not give his reasons for having acted as he did, and he objects to being taken before a Magistrate, saying that it is perfectly useless, and that he is quite willing to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. He makes but two requests, one to see his son once more before he dies, and the other to be hanged before the coming Pujas. It is needless to add that the latter request cannot be complied with as the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court will not begin until the 25th November.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE AFGHAN QUESTION.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

The *Daily News*, in discussing the Afghan question, points out that the occupation of Cabul by a British force by the 5th November is possible, but that if an advance on Cabul before the winter sets in is not feasible, it would at all events be advisable to occupy Jellalabad, and send a British force to occupy and entrench the summit of Jugdulluck and Khoord Cabul. The *Daily News* is further of opinion, that if the advance of the British is delayed until the spring, that we may find the Passes fortified, and possibly by the assistance of Russian engineers.

The Russian Government, in replying to the English note on the Afghan question, declares that the Russian Mission was sent to Kabul merely as an act of courtesy.

Major General Bright, who succeeds Major General Hardinge in the command of the Meerut Division, and Lieutenant General Stewart have taken their departure for India.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR INDIA.

The Second Battalion of the 14th Foot, besides five Batteries of Artillery, have been ordered to embark for India on the 5th and 15th instant respectively.

THE KING OF BURMAH.

RANGOON, Oct. 1.

Advices received from Mandalay state that the King of Burmah was alive on the 25th ult., and better. His ultimate recovery, though doubtful, is still possible. All the ministers have sworn allegiance to the King and after his death to his son, Prince Thebaw.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, Sept 30.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer Merkara, outward bound for Calcutta, &c., left here on 29th instant.

LONDON, Sept. 30, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollers	5 1-16d.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-7¾.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	79
4½ per cent. do	83
3 per cent. Consols for Account	94¼
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	113¾
Bar Silver	51⅝

Departure.—Krishna.

THE MONSOON.

COAST WEATHER REPORTS.—Oct. 1.

Cannanore, 5-5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S.; thermometer, max. 84, min. 75, W.B. 80; barometer 29·63.

Carwar, 5-15 p.m.—Weather fine; wind S W. 4; thermometer 84·2; barometer 29.740. Fall of rain 3 cents.

Mangalore, Sept. 30.—Weather cloudy; wind S. E., S. W.

Tuticorin, 3-32 p.m.—Weather fair; wind E.; thermometer 86; barometer 29·92.

Vingorla, 5 p.m.—Weather clear: wind E. N. E. light; thermometer 87. Fall of rain 61 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Previously registered	104 38	111 92	112 56
Sept. 30 Monday	0 75	......	......
Oct. 1 Tuesday	......	1 84	2 21
Total	105 13	113 76	114 77
Fall up to 30th Sept. 1877	62 9	......	......
„ „ 1st Oct. „	......	51 94	62 88

Note.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	......	1s. 7 27-32d.	per Re.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s 8¼.	„
Credits,	3 „ „	1s. 8 7-32d.	„
Documents,	3 „ „	1s. 8 9-32d.	„
Francs,	3 „ „	2·13½.	„

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, Oct. 1, 0-45 a.m.

Following from Hongkong:—Steamer for Shanghai at 11 and 3 to-day.

We learn from Simla that the further consideration in the Viceroy's Council of the Vernacular Press Act Amendment Bill has been postponed to Wednesday the 16th instant.

We learn that through railway communication will be restored to-morrow, the 3rd instant, on the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, when trains will run over the Beas and Bayne valleys.

Three companies of H. M.'s 18th, the Royal Irish Regiment, have been ordered by telegraph to proceed, two to Multan and one to Dera Ismail Khan, to garrison those places, relieving the present occupants, who are bound for the Frontier. They were to start from Ferozepore on Sunday morning, under command of Major Smith. The remainder of the regiment stays to garrison the Ferozepore arsenal, and to escort ammunition, &c.

The "condition statement" for the province of Mysore, for the fortnight ending the 21st September, reports:—"Rain-fall has decreased considerably, the south-west monsoon is evidently drawing to a close. The break is not unfavorable, and the crops continue in excellent condition. The ragi near Bangalore is now in ear and promises very well. Prices are still falling."

The *Pioneer*—The order of the Empire of India was presented to the Maharajah Scindia at Gwalior on the evening of the 21st. A full durbar was held in honour of the occasion, and a salute was fired by the Maharajah's batteries. Her Majesty's letter was first read in English by the Resident, after which a munshi read an Urdu translation. The Resident then said a few words in Hindustani and put the decoration on the Maharajah's breast. The General and about 25 or 30 officers were present, and the effect of the whole ceremony was very good. The Maharajah had invited the Morar ladies to be spectators,—the first time an arrangement of that nature has been made,—and refreshments were provided for the guests in an adjacent summer house. Scindia himself joined them there, and "really," says a private letter describing the proceedings, "made himself very agreeable."

The *Bengalee* (a Calcutta native paper) understands that on the eve of his departure from India, Mr. Justice Markby received a pathetic appeal from the mother of Upendro Nath Bose, who is now undergoing imprisonment for adultery. The hon'ble gentleman has recommended the release of Upendro Nath, and condemned the section of the Penal Code which makes adultery a penal offence in India.

A correspondent from Prome writes to the *Rangoon Gazette*:—"It is nonsense to pretend that we are safe here at present, and suicidal not to take precautions against assassination. The fact of our having been unmolested for many years past is no guarantee for the future, and I sincerely hope that a lesson to other foolhardy communities may not be taught by the occurrence of a tragedy at Prome. This is not an alarmist's view of the state of affairs, but is based on the fact that the Burman in war time is a fiend, and that not only has be the prospect, in such unprotected stations as Prome, of murdering and ravishing Europeans, but also of looting treasuries containing lacs of rupees, whose only guards are half-a-dozen opium-eating policemen of his own nation."

A correspondent at Goa sends the following letter to the *Statesman* relating to the coming exhumation of the body of St. Xavier at Goa:—"An important ceremony in connection with the Roman Catholic Church in India is shortly to be celebrated at Goa. It has been determined by his Majesty the King of Portugal and his Holiness the Pope that the time is opportune for the exhumation of the body of St. Xavier, the Apostle of India, which has remained seated in its gorgeous mausoleum erected by the piety of Donna Maria Secunda, late Queen of Portugal, in the cathedral of ancient Goa since 1859. At each of these exhumations the remains have been subjected to the most rigid inspection by the best medical faculty procurable, in the presence of all the great dignitaries of the Church and realm, including the Governor-General in person, that no deception may be used, and that every minute circumstance in the appearance of the body may be observed and clearly and distinctly noted down in the report, which report, after having been signed by all the officials present, is sealed up in the coffin to remain until its next presentation. It is affirmed that no species of fraud could by any possibility be admitted. I happened to be travelling in that part of the world in 1859, and as I was intimately acquainted with the then Governor, having served in the same regiment with him as a youngster, he readily admitted my request for a private inspection, although not of the Roman Catholic faith. Proceeding accordingly to the cathedral, accompanied by the Archbishop's chaplain and an aide-de-camp, I found the body in its massive silver coffin, inlaid with the richest embroidery, open in a glass case, lying at the foot of the altar. The front of the case forming a door, composed of one solid piece of glass, was unlocked with a key brought, firmly fastened round his wrist by a gold chain, by the aide-de-camp. The coffin was drawn out on truckles, and I knelt by the side for a closer view. It represented a man of about forty years, rather under than over the medium height, in a most perfect state of preservation. The frame was that of a slightly built man, and the countenance had the appearance of holy calm and peace. In fact it wore an expression of unutterable love which was fascinating. I remarked that a slightly darkened spot appeared under the left eye, and this I was told had appeared since the previous inspection some twenty years before, and was supposed to be occasioned by a blow received by the Apostle at the time of his murder. The present occasion, it is thought, will be one of the greatest gatherings that has ever occurred, as notifications have already been received of the intended presence of almost all the Roman Catholic Bishops in India, as well as several from Europe, who will take advantage of the Suez Canal, available for the first time for the pilgrimage. Apartments have also been taken for persons of high rank amongst the laity, and it is confidently reported that his Royal Highness the King of Portugal's brother will make one of the number. The ceremony will probably come off in November, unless delayed by the absence of the new Governor General. I should recommend all who intend to be present on this interesting occasion to make early arrangements, or they will not find a place in which to lay their heads."

A correspondent writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—"The annual report of Mr. Juland Danvers on the Indian railways, though encouraging in some respects, cannot be regarded as very satisfactory when the whole of the circumstances are carefully looked into. That the guaranteed railways should at last have earned their interest and something more is undoubtedly a subject for congratulation. It appears that the guaranteed railways earned £6,091,532 on a capital of £95,482,941 and the State lines £141,356 on a capital of £17,661,600. This large return on the guaranteed lines is in great degree due to the enormous traffic brought about by the famine in Southern India, and the profit thus made by the Government represents for the most part the transfer of so much from one pocket to another. Mr. Danvers, however, is sanguine that on other grounds this improvement may be maintained. The reduction in the proportion of working expenses is, at any rate, a gain which ought to be permanent. The State lines, however, it may be observed, show a most miserable return. An earning of £141,356 on a capital of £17,661,600 represents a loss on the interest account, taking the rate at only 4 per cent., of £560,000 a year. Yet these are the lines that we are imposing extra taxation to build. Even the guaranteed lines would show by no means so good a return if the £28,000,000 actually paid by the Government on the guaranteed interest account, and the subvention by the Government of India, estimated by Lord Lawrence at over £26,000,000 were added to the capital account. The capital expended on these lines—and this is the only fair way to view it—would then amount to just £150,000,000, instead of the £95,482,941 figured by Mr. Danvers. Indian railways are very far indeed from being a success, even leaving out of the consideration the fact that capital can be profitably used in India at a good deal over the rate of 5 per cent., and that therefore to force money from the people to spend in this way is a grave blunder. But the most sanguine portion of Mr. Danvers's report relates to the export trade; and here it will be observed that the great increase is in the exhausting crops—wheat, seeds, &c. The people grow what they can sell for money in order to pay their taxes in money; and the very provinces which but yesterday were exporting largely are now suffering from famine. Already, unless reports from many sources are altogether false, the mortality in the N.-W. Provinces has been terrible—relief works having been started too late. Railways will not stop famine in India nor even greatly mitigate it. That can only be done by enabling the people to save. This, with the heavy and rapidly increasing taxation, they cannot do. At present we are involved in a vicious circle, which is spreading ruin all round; and there seems little hope of any change before an economical catastrophe on an unprecedented scale has horrified the nation."

The *Journal d Alsace*, in an article upon the application of iron plates to the defence of fortified places, says that fourteen iron-clad turrets are being made for the ramparts of Cologne, Ingoldstadt, Metz, and Strasburg, and that they will be of the same character as the works which defend the German ports in the Baltic. These plates are intended to strengthen the weak points in the line of fortifications, especially where these latter are easily commanded from outside. It has not yet been decided if iron turrets of the same kind will be used for the defence of the fortresses in the easter part of the empire, such as Posen and Königsberg, the external works of which will be completed in six months' time. The only consideration which prevents their general adoption is that of the cost, which is for an iron turret about £10,000 for a land fortress, and double that sum for coast fortifications. The trials which have been made at the Gruson foundry, near Magdeburg, were so conclusive that Austria, Italy, Belgium, and even Switzerland, have entered into contracts for the supply of these turrets. The turrets are made of six or eight large plates, so put together that neither bolts nor rivets are required, and inside the hollow formed by these plates are placed two breech-loading guns, while the plates which form the roof of the turret are proof against shells fired from 28-centimetre mortars. The turret is made to revolve by means of some very simple mechanism requiring little motive power.

BILLIARDS—COOK AND STANLEY.

An excellent game of a thousand points between these two players was played last night at Temple Bar. Stanley, who started with 250 points to the good, made the running at first, and in spite of 51, 45, 41, 87, breaks by Cook, by the time the latter had reached 500, his total stood at 704. In Cook's big break, he missed a cannon and fluked the red in, when he had scored 69. Stanley's best breaks up to that time were 95 (15 spots), and 101 (29 spots). After the interval, Cook continued his unfinished break, and did not leave off till he had put on other 46 points, the break amounting to 85. Stanley put on two 25s, a 36, (9 spots) and a 62 (19 spots), and Cook responded with a 45 (9 spots), a 25, an 81 (8 spots and 15 spots), and a 111 (18 spots), at the close of which last break his total stood at 847, while Stanley's was 889. An entry or two later, Cook put on other 53 (6 spots), and the game was called—Cook 904; Stanley 910. At this point of the game, Stanley broke down once or twice badly. However, Cook only troubled the scorers with twos and threes, and Stanley got a 23, and directly afterwards a 38. The game was now—Cook 928; Stanley 984, and there was every prospect of Stanley winning, as he had just gained fine position for the spot. He lost it, however, by playing too slowly, leaving the red half a foot from the pocket. Cook added 10, Stanley failed to score, and then Cook ran out with an unfinished break of 62 (6 spots), a winner by 16 points.

COOK AND ROBERTS.

Captain Crawley writes to *Billiards*:—"I told you that there would be some disagreeables about the Billiard Championship. They have begun in good earnest; and I expect the result of the dispute between Cook and Roberts will be a reconstruction of the conditions under which the match will for the future be played. Roberts' chief complaint seems to be against Messrs. Burroughes and Watts, and the other billiard-table makers, who subscribed for the trophy; and in his letter to our *Sportsman* he makes a somewhat indefinite charge against Cook, and at the same time hints that he will not again enter upon a contest for the Championship. I don't care to say anything more about the matter. It is not an inviting topic, and had better be forgotten and done with. The correspondence between the two Champions and the newspaper has, however, had one direct effect. It has sent people down from the West End into the city to look at and criticise the Cup, which is now exhibited in the shop window of the maker, Mr. Benson, Goldsmith and Jeweler, Ludgate Hill. It is a handsome and well-designed affair, in silver gilt—a vase surmounted by a figure of Mercury with a Victory or Fame on either side; a bas-relief in *repousse* work of a Billiard-room and players, and a shield with inscriptions. The last inscription records the victory of John Roberts, Jun., on the 20th of December 1875. To that will have to be added at least three other lines—Cook again Champion, by default, March 1876, to May 1877; the victory of Roberts, May 28th, 1877; and the resumption of the title of Champion by Cook in the June of this present year of Grace, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight. And in the absence of the magnates of the game the smaller fry are beginning to claim the Championship. Bennett, who once held the Championship for "about ten minutes" as some one remarked (it was really a little more than two months) and Richards and Taylor are challenging Cook and each other, and I suppose one of them will gain the title and hold it till the real Kings of the game return and put an end to the interregnum or regency—call it what you will."

JACOBABAD TO KANDAHAR BY THE BOLAN.

1. Rojhan—11¼ miles.—"Road for the first five miles hard and good, but during the remainder of the march very sandy and heavy. A flat barren plain on both sides of the road, and the surrounding country a perfect desert: no villages occur by the road side. About Rojhan there is forage for camels, but not a blade of grass for horses. There are three wells with plenty of good water in all of them. There seems no village but two small square mud forts, the inhabitants of which now have all deserted them. Direction near due west from Jaidra."

2. Barshor—26½ miles—37½ miles.—"Over a flat barren desert with scarcely a vestige of vegetation after the fourth or fifth mile: a dead flat the whole way, not a village or hut to be seen. Direction about north-west, the Halla range very distinct on the left. Barshor has two or three mud forts within which the inhabitants reside. Twenty or thirty small wells, about two feet diameter with from one to two feet water, dug in the bed of a 'nullah,' which during the season that the Nari river is full is also supplied with water, thus affording a sufficiency of water for the inhabitants of the village."

3. Mirpur—14½ miles, 30 yards—52½ miles.—"Road over the same desert as yesterday's march for the greater part of the way, but the latter part improves, so a few villages occur, which, however, seem to be deserted. Eighty wells dug in the bed of the 'nullah,' under the village of Mirpur; a 'tope' of tamarisk trees under the walls of the town, quite a refreshing sight after the bleak bare desert of the last day or two."

4. Ustad—13¾ miles—65½ miles.—"Road by Kasim-ke-Kot, very bad and broken, with continual ravines passing *under* the village abovenamed, and running along the right bank of the Nari river canal for some distance, coming to be better than a desert till we come near Ustad, round which there is a patch of wheat cultivation, and very different looking country to the waste of the last few marches. A fine clear canal cut from the Nari river passes close to our encampment with an abundant supply of beautiful water. The hills very close (on the west), the highest peak seen from yesterday's encampment, taken by bearings 14½°, but the base or foot of the hill must be much nearer. Ustad is just in the same style as all the villages in this part of Sind, within a high mud wall with circular towers to withstand the assaults of the Jakhrani or Biloche robbers, who descend in hordes from the hills and carry off all that they can lay hands on."

5. Bhag—9 miles 5 furlongs—75 miles.—"Road very much broken and intersected by ravines, the country for the first 4 or 5 miles is waste and uncultivated, but after that there are some fine patches of wheat cultivation. About the sixth mile the water of the Nari rived is reached; encamped about a mile short of Bhag. The town of Bhag is surrounded by a mud wall in pretty good repair, the bazaar is tolerable, grass very scarce, and water abundant."

6. Myhesar—distance 16 miles—91 miles.—"Road good, but intersected by very deep nullahs and canals (dry), one of which was with difficulty crossed by the Horse Artillery. About 1½ miles from our encampment, we crossed a small stream cut from the Bolan river, and the village of Myhesar is on the banks of this river; it is about 30 or 40 yards wide and very deep in the centre. Grass was procured here in sufficient quantities for the Cavalry Brigade. Some very fine wheat cultivation about the village, but little or no forage for camels except the jhow or tamarisk."

7. Naoshahra—16 miles—107 miles.—"The road is very good for the first five miles, at about which distance it enters a low range of hills (clay), and continue through this defile for three or four miles, during which the road is bad and crosses two or three very deep canal cuts and the bed of the Ghari river, now dry; after these difficulties, however, the road is good and passable. The encampment is on the right of the road in front of the village of Nahoshara, which appears a very clean place surrounded by a mud wall in good repair. No wells, but a small piece of water sufficient for all purposes for our Brigade (cavalry) immediately in rear of the encampment; however, the Bolan river, part of which has been enbanked above this place, has been directed to be cut, and in that case water would be abundant. Grass is procurable, but little or no forage except the "Lans," of which none but Panjab camels will partake, it being too salt. The country all round as bare as a desert, but a few patches of cultivation round the village. Bearing from last encampment about north-west."

8. Dadar—7 miles—114 miles.—"Over a pretty good road and open country in the immediate vicinity of the road, but our march since Myhesar has been through a basin or valley completely enclosed by hills. At about the fifth mile from Naoshahra the road crosses the bed of the Bolan river, and there is a steep ascent for guns on the opposite bank: the remainder of the road good. Dadur is situated on a plain on which there seems a great deal of very fine cultivation and some large trees. The Bolan river runs close to the town, and the entrance to the pass bears about due west, distance four miles. The road lies along the bed of the river which is crossed four times. A peak of snow visible bearing north-west 145°."

9. Kohan Dilan—11 miles—125 miles.—"At about half a mile from the encamping ground at Dadar, the road descends into the bed of Bolan river and follows its course for about 4 miles, almost due west, during which distance it crosses two streams, each about 2 feet deep. At the fifth mile the road enters the defile of the Bolan hills, and after crossing two more streams of about the same depth as above, we passed a green plain called Drabi [from drab grass]; this is a halting place for kafilahs. The hills on either side are bleak, bare, and desolate, the steeps are for the most part accessible, and the pass during the whole of this march is in no place less than from 2 to 300 yards broad, and the road good and quite practicable for artillery. Kohan Dilan is in a large, open, stony plain for encamping. Great quantities of a long coarse grass grow by the edge of the stream: some horses eat it. Little or no forage for camels"

10. Kistah—11 miles—136 miles.—"Cross the stream 17 times during this march, the deepest one 2½ feet, the rest about 1½; road quite practicable for guns. On leaving our encamping ground at Kohan Dilan the defile is rather narrow, but during the whole march the distance between the hills is never less than 80 or 100 yards. After the sixth mile the hills widen, and from Kistah they run off to the north and west, and leave an open plain for encampment. Near the remains of the village of Kistah good *dhoob* grass to be procured near the river, and a spring, said to be a hot one, now as cold as charity. Forage also for camels to be had. The heights for the most part very steep."

11. Bibi Nani—9 miles—145 miles.—"Road over a plain of loose stones. At about the fifth mile it passes through a low range of hills, and at Bibi Nani the same stream we have crossed so often runs over the road and passes under the hill to Kistah. Back bearing from Bibi Nani to Kistah 147° south-east. Nothing but the coarse long grass to be procured here for horses, and very light forage of any kind for camels. A few stunted babool trees grow at the foot of some of the hills—a pass in the hills, bearing 72° north-west, through which the road to Kalat runs *via* Pain Kotal."

12. Ab-i-gum—9 miles—154 miles.—"Bearing 165° north-west from Bibi Nani, road for the first 4 or 5 miles over loose stones, but the latter part of the march the stones are sunk in earth, and the road is firm and good; the hills on each side of the road about 400 yards during the first part of the march, but after the fifth mile widen out and then form a wide plain till you reach Ab-i-gum, where they close to an opening of about 60 yards; this is only a few yards in length and they again open out. Two peaks with snow lately fallen, bearing 145° the same, peak we saw at Dadar. The heights about Ab-i-gum are easy of access and not very high, very indifferent forage to be had, and no grass for horses."

13. Sar-i-Bolan—10 miles—164 miles.—"The road goes over loose stones on the bed of the stream, which makes it very difficult for artillery to be drawn: the Horse Artillery guns found great difficulty owing to the stones sinking under the horses' feet, and in consequence 8 horses were harnessed to each gun. At about 5 miles from the last encampment, we passed a date tree on the right hand side of the road, near which a stream rushes out of the bank, on the edge of which are a few small squares of cultivation. The stream runs out from the mouth just above this encamping ground, and passes as far as Ab-i-gum, where it sinks into the ground, but passes under ground till it joins the Bolan river under the highest range of hills near Kistah. The general bearing of this march is about 135° north-west, but the stream and road take several abrupt turns; the last two or three marches have been upon a very considerable but easy and gradual ascent."

14. Dasht-i-Bedaolat—14 miles—178 miles.—"Over a very stony road for the whole way. At about the fourth mile the pass is very narrow, and the hills take eight abrupt windings, during which the breadth of the road varies from 60 to 100 feet, with the heights rising perpendicularly on either side, commanding the entire passage: this is the only part of the Bolan pass which could oppose the advance of the troops, and these eight windings are in all about a mile in length. At about the seventh mile is an opening in the hills with a small spring of water called 'Doosan-ka-Moo,' and after this the pass is broader—about 200 yards broad: this continues until you reach the top of the pass, distance 11 miles; but the road crosses a very steep ascent, and then descends into the Dasht-i-Bedaolat, or *Valley of Wretchedness*, and at about 3 miles beyond was our encampment, and thus ended our march through this much talked-of defile. The Dasht-i-Bedaolat is a valley between a long range of hills; it is covered with a small scented shrub like the *Southern Wood* (or Old Man) and wild thyme, both of which the camels eat with relish. A great number of flowers, among which the wild tulip, iris, and a yellow crocus abound, but very little grass is to be procured, and no water save a few pools of stagnant rain water."

15. Sar-i-Ab—15½ miles—193½ miles.—"Over a gradual ascent and descent through the Dasht-i-Bedaolat: country similar to the last described. A few patches of cultivation near Sar-i-Ab. The enemy was at the source of the river with abundance of water. Grass and forage scarce, as also fuel, but there are a number of villages spread over the valley, round all of which are orchards of fruit trees of various kinds."

16. Qwetta—9 miles—202½ miles.—"Over moist marshy soil, a great quantity of cultivated land, and numerous villages and orchards of fruit trees. Qwetta is a small town surrounded by a mud wall with two gateways: the citadel is built upon a small hill in the centre of the town. Barley, wheat, maddar, and clover are the principal productions of this valley. Grass good and plentiful and fuel also, but forage for camels scarce. Qwetta is the capital of the valley of Shal, and is the residence of the Hakim or Khan of the Kakar tribe. It is beautifully situated and has a number of small villages on all sides, as also orchards of fruit trees and some very rich cultivation. It is watered by the river Hana, which enters the valley about 4 miles north north-west of Qwetta: this river is praised for its sweetness."

17. Kuchlak—12 miles 214½ miles.—"The road from Qwetta to Kuchlak is over a low marshy valley intersected by numerous canals, offering great difficulties for camels and guns: at about the sixth mile the road ascends for about half a mile, and abruptly descends into the bed of a river, forming a narrow pass between two low ranges of hills, the bed of which is rough and stony and about 100 yards broad; it is only a few hundred yards long, when the road again descends into a broad and fertile valley. About a mile from the mouth of the Kuchlak pass a fine stream of water gushes out of the rock, and runs off to the village of Kuchlak, under which it passes. Distance of this stage 12½ miles; encamped upon good dry ground fronting the villages. Grass and forage for cattle scarce at this season, but the kare shooter is abundant, but now dry and withered. The scented shrub (called in England *Southern Wood*) is abundant all over these valleys, but none of the Hindustan camels will eat it: the Khorasani do with great "gusto." A few large trees for fuel near the encamping ground. The direct road is about 2 miles west of this village, but the irrigation of the crops has rendered it at present swampy and impassable."

18. Haedarzae—10½ miles—225 miles.—"Over a road intersected at every mile or two by deep and difficult ravines and 'nullahs,' affording great difficulties for guns and camels. The road winds through a low range of sand-hills for the whole distance, and there are some steep ascents and descents, but the soil is hard and good and not so much cultivation as yesterday's march, until you come near the village, which is situated at the foot of some sand-hills; it is now deserted. Forage for horses and camels scarce, and barley kotes were purchased for this purpose. Water rather distant in the bed of a river about a mile from village running under another village to the south-west."

19. Haekalzae—11 miles—236 miles.—"Over a road much better than yesterday's, but still intersected by 'nullahs' and ravines. The whole march is a gradual descent into the valley of Peshin on which this village is situated; it is a large place built of mud and has a good deal of fine cultivation on all sides of it. Grass and forage scarce; water plentiful from a stream which runs over the town. Grains of all kinds favourable, as also goats, sheep, &c."

20. Arambi-Karez—15 miles—251 miles.—"Marched from Haekalzae, and for 7 miles the road is good and passable for guns; it lies for the greater part of the way on the borders of rich cultivation. At the seventh mile is a broad river called the Lora, the bed of which is now almost dry, but the banks are very deep and precipitous and extremely difficult. A road had to be cut with great labour, and it was made passable for guns, which, however, were drawn across by manual labour. The water was about 2 feet deep with a hard sandy bottom, and only about 20 yards broad. There is a place about half a mile to the left of the sport chosen by the Sappers, which might with a few Bildars have been made quite easy for passage of guns with very little labour. Owing to the delay and fatigue occasioned by the difficulty of crossing this river, the troops halted on the oposite bank and encamped: this was several miles short of our intended halting place. The cavalry not being able to procure grass marched on to Aramti-Karez, distance 8 miles, over a good road quite free from 'nullahs' or water cuts. The surrounding country covered with their 'jhow' jungle: a gradual and easy ascent for the whole of this stage. Not much cultivation until we arrived at our ground, which was near a large village with a stream of water running near the same kind of forage promissable for cattle as for the last 4 or 5 mares Takatu peak bearing 135° north-east."

21. Chaman Choki—20 miles—271 miles.—"The 1st Brigade Infantry encamped at the fort of the Kohjak Pass upon good ground, with water, grass, and forage near at hand. The road to this is over a gradual ascent, there are no difficulties of any kind, and only a few stony beds of streams to cross a large walled village, called Abdula Kala, bearing 16° south-west; this is the stronghold of the head of the Atchakzae tribe, named Abdula Khan. At about 2 miles from this encampment the hills near the road, and it becomes a defile for about 4 miles further, when you reach a small stream of water which crosses the road. There is encamping ground enough here for a small body or one regiment, with water and forage sufficient. The whole distance to this spot is over a gradual and easy ascent, commanded by the heights on either hand; they are, however, easy of access, and could be crowned without difficulty. From this distance the ascent becomes very steep, and the road passes over the fall of a bare hill, making a passage extremely difficult for the guns to cross. The length of the very steep ascent is about 1½ miles, and there is then a descent of nearly equal length over which the guns were let down by manual labour. Three roads were cut in different directions for camels to go by, but they were all very steep and difficult; in fact, this pass is the worst we have yet seen, and requires occular proof to make it believed, guns could cross it; however, they did so with only an accident happening to one gun, which was dragged over the side by the leading horses slipping over the loose stones of the outside bank, and then the rest followed and the gun was hurled down some distance till brought up by a tree, when fortunately no greater damage than a broken wheel was found to have occurred; the men were dismounted at the time and so escaped. The height of the extreme top of this pass in upwards of 7,000 feet above the level of the sea, with an almost precipitous ascent and descent for 3 miles. The road after descending the steepest slope runs through a beautiful wild-looking valley, covered with low stunted trees and shrubs, and abounds with splendid forage for horses and camels: wild oats and every species of forage is found in native luxuriance. The encamping ground, where water is procurable, is about 2 miles further on over a gradual slope and good road. Water is procured from several good springs, which run in small rills from turfy hillocks to the right of the road, near a small green patch called Chaman Chouki. There is only a sufficient supply for a small force, and even two troops of cavalry would not find a sufficiency of water for a day's supply; however, there are several pools of rain water about 3 miles further on in the plains at which cavalry might be watered. There is also a stream of good water to the right of the foot of the steep descent of the pass, but at present, owing to the constant passes of camels and baggage, it is so muddy and dirty as not to be drinkable. The plains of Kandahar, visible for a great extent, looking bare and desolate."

22. Dand-i-Golae—14 miles—285 miles.—"Over a good road across a broad and extensive valley with no cultivation near the road. Forage the same as at last ground. Water scarce, being supplied from the Kadani river, and brought down some miles by a cut conducting it into a tank dug for the purpose. There are a few pools of rain water near about, but they are all filthy, muddy, and not of good taste. A very deep well with a little water near the camp; the water was turned off at the source by some rascals, and caused great distress to many camp followers. The same source supplies the ground on ahead with water, but is also had been stopped and become dry since the evening."

23. Fatula Kala—9½ miles—294½ miles.—"Over a good road passing through some splendid wild rye or barley kotes, affording beautiful forage for both horses and camels, &c. At about the fifth mile is a very extraordinary shaft of well with a ramp of 250 feet down to it; it is cut in hard gravelly soil and is quite a curiosity; very little if any water is now in it. The story concerning it is this—that when Nadar Shah passed through this country, he encamped near that spot and discovered there was no water for his army: he laid himself down to rest his weary head, and ordered that ere he awoke water was to be forthcoming; his whole army set to work, and when His Majesty awoke this shaft and ramp had been dug and water abundant. Fatula Kala is a small mud fort in bad repair and deserted. There are 'karez' or wells near it which supply a good quantity of water, but it is rather brackish and not in sufficient quantity for the whole of our force. The stream in rear of our camp, which was flowing so beautifully the night before last, is now dry, but in an hour or two will flow again, as Tytler was sent off with a party last evening to turn it this way. Encamped to-day "*en potence*" with our flanks thrown back, all ship-shape and fit for a row. Tytler arrived about 1 o'clock p.m., and gave us hopes of the water coming down by 5 p.m., but that hour came and past and no fresh water! those alone who have felt the want of it, as we did that day, can guess how acceptable and prized a thing is a drink of water."

24. Mela-Manda—12 miles—306½ miles.—"Over a rough stony and bad road, continual ascents and descents, the whole road running through a stony valley leading directly in front of Fatula Kala. The encampment was on a flat stony plain, with a stream of water in its front and a number of hillocks and ravines in rear. Good grass is procurable near the water-course and in the valleys, and there was a little cultivation near at hand, but forage for camels scarce and the cavalry not thinking there would be a sufficiency of water went on to the Dori river, or wherever water could be procured. There were two 'karez' and a small stream of water a short distance in our rear, and a number of 'karez' along the bed of the 'nullah' which supplied our camp."

25. Leila Majoun—15½ miles—322 miles.—"Marched to a place near Leila Majnun on the banks of the Dori river bordering the desert, distance 15½ miles, over a rough stony road, the first half over an ascent with continual dips and hillocks, very bad for artillery, but the abundant supply of water at our encampment fully made for all difficulties, and every one rejoiced, the mountain called Leila Majnun bearing nearly due north of us. There is but little cultivation or forage, but an abundance of jhow jungle grows along the beds of the river. There are a great number of 'karez' containing excellent water in front of our camp to the right of the road."

26. Deh Haji—8½ miles—330½ miles.—"Over a very tolerable road, encamped near the village, which is rather a large one, but entirely deserted. Its houses are well built, with for the most part arched domes with a hole at the top for ventilation. A good deal of cultivation near at hand, and a plentiful supply of water from karezes to the right of the village. Water good; forage and grass plentiful."

27. Kushar—12 miles—342½ miles.—"Over a good flat road the whole way! encamped about 1½ miles beyond Kushab, which is to the left of the road. Good encamping ground with an abundant supply of water from 'karez' near the road just beyond a large village."

28. Kandahar—7½ miles—350 miles.—"From the last encampment to the Shikarpuri gate on the east side of Kandahar was about 7½ miles, but the troops were encamped at about 1½ miles short of the town to the right of the road, the Shah's Army on the left. The road from Khushab at about the third mile crosses a low hill and has a gradual ascent and descent, but we turned this and came to the left." (*Garden.*)

ANGLO-INDIANS IN TASMANIA.

A correspondent who knows Tasmania writes to the *Madras Mail*:—

"I am interested very much in your articles 'Under the Southern Cross,' and beg to send you a few ideas on the question of Anglo-Indians settling in Tasmania. For Anglo-Indians who have a pension of £500 and a capital of £2,000, there can be no finer country for them to settle in than Tasmania. The Castra Settlement is all very well for Anglo-Indians who have some small capital to start with, and who have sons capable of assisting in putting the property into working state, and, eventually, to take the management of it, and let the old birds live quietly on their pensions in either of the two towns. The country round about Castra is being rapidly opened up, and will become more valuable on account of the 'Mount Bishop Tin Mines' having drawn thousands of people to that quarter. Consequently roads and coasting vessels are now numerous, whereas six years ago they were hardly known, which was the great drawback to the Castra Settlement, there being no cheap way of exporting surplus produce. The first few years of an Anglo-Indian's life at Castra would be a hard one, and one he would feel severely after all the Indian comforts he has been for years accustomed to; but still a few years of determination and perseverance in a lovely climate will be sure in the end to secure him the comfort of knowing the 'boys' are provided for. They are many pretty town-ships where small farms can either be bought or rented, which in my opinion is what Anglo-Indians require, and where they would do far better than at Castra. At Castra, the estate has first to be made; but as making estates and buying ready made estates are two very different things, I will deal with them separately.

"Were I an Anglo-Indian with, say a pension of £500, and £3,000 or more capital, with two or three sons rising from 12 to 18 years of age, I would certainly make for Castra country, especially as at Castra there are old Indians who would aid a brother officer to settle down as quickly as possible.

1st.—The land is splendid, though thickly timbered; but as this is the case all over Tasmania where land has not already been taken up, it cannot be considered a difficulty only known to Castra.

2nd.—When the land is once cleared, it yields finer and far better produce than land that has been cultivated for years.

3rd.—Good land is never so thickly timbered as not to allow cattle to graze on it; therefore the first important thing would be to build his house; next to mark off the whole of his land with what is called a log or brush fence; he would then at once stock it with cattle and a few sheep; after doing this he would begin to clear his land.

4th.—For the first four or five years he would not make much out of his property, but he would have grown his own floor, vegetables, and meat, &c., all of which he would have to buy, go where he will.

"An Anglo-Indian with a young family and small pension, say £1,000 or more capital, would do far better by renting some ready-made farm in some of the numerous pretty townships, because he would, after laying out say £1,000 in stock, &c., still have enough to live quietly on until his stock began to repay the money invested. During this time he would have grown sufficient food on his farm for the household, and still know that his stock is worth more than when first purchased. I feel sure that Colonel Crawford would be delighted to answer questions, and give full information about the Castra settlement, while Colonel Leithbridge would be in a position to give any information about small farms unconnected with the settlement.

"The great difficulty in the colonies (especially Tasmania) is for young men, sons of gentlemen, to obtain employment. The only opening is the Bar, which is more than overcrowded, and to enter the medical and ecclesiastical professions, students must go to England. Education, on the soundest principles cannot be called expensive, especially when it is considered that if a parent cannot afford to give his son a profession, and therefore intends him to earn his living on his own or other estates the boy only requires well grinding in English and mathematics, and ought to be taken from school at 17 at the latest. Educating boys up to a high pitch and keeping them a long time at the big schools, does them more harm than good, 1st, because the class of education is never of any use to them; 2nd, they become attached to town life and ways; and 3rd, the expense of keeping them is heavy and unnecessary. I would advise Anglo-Indians who intend eventually settling in Tasmania to take a run down on three months' leave, which gives sufficient time to make a visit to Castra, and travel by rail from North to South, passing through a large number of well known townships. The nicest time to make the trip would be in any of the months from September to March."

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

MR. GLADSTONE ON ENGLAND'S MISSION.

(Daily News, Aug. 31.)

We quoted yesterday from Mr. Gladstone's article on England's Mission in the current number of the *Nineteenth Century* a passage in which he sums up the principles on which the foreign affairs of the country have of late been administered, and places in the clear light of contrast the principles which have hitherto guided the foreign policy of England. "It has not been," he there says, "by leaning on the higher side of British character that our Ministers have, on the whole, maintained their position during these last three anxious years. Not peace, not humanity, not reverence for the traditions established by the thought and care of the mighty dead, not anxiety to secure the equal rights of nations, not the golden rule to do to others as we would fain have them do to us, not far-seeing provision for the future, have been the sources from which the present Ministers have drawn their strength. They are the men, and the political heirs of the men, who passed the Six Acts and the Corn Laws; who impoverished the population, who fettered enterprise by legislative restraint, who withheld those franchises that have given voice and vent to the public wishes, whose policy in a word kept the Throne insecure and the Empire weak; and would, unless happily arrested in 1832 and again in 1846, have plunged the country into revolution." We repeat this quotation because the organs of the Ministry seem to have confined their attention to the first two pages of what Mr. Gladstone has published, and found it convenient to ignore the substance of his indictment. His article is, indeed, an indictment of the whole policy of the Government, and it is not surprising that the supporters of the Ministry find difficulty in attempting to reply. It argues a certain sense of weakness to snatch at a few sentences and represent them as a thrice-told tale, to which the nation had already refused to listen. In view of recent manifestations of opinion at the hustings, it is getting out of date to assume that the English people have suddenly taken an unalterable resolution, at the bidding of the Queen's Ministers, to throw overboard the traditions of statesmanship by which their power has been extended over the four quarters of the globe, and to embark at a moment's warning upon a policy which they have hitherto repudiated. The effect of a specious and blustering policy may be to confuse public opinion for a time, but there are signs that even those who have been deceived by it are becoming aware of its true character; and Mr. Gladstone's article represents the verdict which the country itself will eventually pronounce on an ignoble passage of its history.

The apologists of the Ministry are scrupulously accurate when they describe the policy of Lord Beaconsfield's Cabinet as a "fresh start," a "new departure" in English statecraft. It is not new in the sense of being proclaimed for the first time, nor is this the first time that an attempt has been made to put it in force. It was adopted, as we all know, more than a hundred years ago by a half-insane King, and prosecuted at the cost of the larger part of our possessions in America. We have been told lately, on high Conservative authority, that the English Constitution was perfect in the early years of the reign of George III. when the King governed as well as reigned, and we have been warned that we must hark back to his conception of the authority of the Sovereign if England is to keep her place among the nations. Not only are we to take our Constitutional principles from that solitary white spot in the dark annals of the Kingdom, but we are to borrow from the same source a light to guide us in our intercourse with other nations, and in the management of our relations with our colonies and dependencies. George III. failed to force his views of the Royal prerogative upon the nation, and conducted it by his foreign policy to disaster and to the brink of humiliation; but that apparently is no reason why the experiment should not be repeated. A hazy notion seems to prevail among the less enlightened supporters of the Ministry that it was by such a policy as has of late been pursued that England attained her present greatness, and that Lord Beaconsfield's Cabinet is treading in the old paths, while its opponents are advocating a poor, mean-spirited, creeping, unpatriotic policy, altogether at variance with our ancient traditions. We must do some at least of the supporters of the Ministerial policy in the Press the justice to say that they know their history too well to write any such nonsense. They speak advisedly of the policy now in favour with the Government as a new policy. They know that it has never commanded the assent of a single English statesman of eminence. They know that it is the policy which Chatham left his sick-bed to denounce, and against which Burke thundered with all the force of his eloquence. They know that it found no place in the statesmanship of Canning and Palmerston. They know that it has been ridiculed by innumerable publicists since the days of Queen Anne. But they are ready with a simple explanation of the strange fact that it should commend itself to the wisdom of the present holders of the high offices of State. England, we are gravely told was asleep and dreaming when she extended her dominion and dispersed her children into four Continents. "Our forefathers indulged in dreams and woke up to find themselves masters of half the world." This certainly is the most extraordinary indictment ever preferred against the statesmanship of our ancestors. The English Empire has grown, like the Scotch laird's trees, while its statesmen were sleeping. Now, at last, the directors of our destinies are awake, and have roused the whole nation to conciousness. Is there not some danger in thus startling a somnambulist? And is it wise that the first use we make of our awakened faculties should be to throw away the principles which have conducted our dreams to such magnificent results?

We observe that another writer in the *Nineteenth Century* pits the new policy of English statesmanship against the old, under the opposed designations of Imperial and Economic. It may be doubted whether our present Ministers would accept this distinction. Their contention is that their policy is at once Imperial and Economic. Have they not promised, through the mouth of the Home Secretary, that, much as they have increased the national expenditure, they will, if continued long enough in office, reduce it to a point still lower than that at which they found it when they succeeded Mr Gladstone's Cabinet? Have we not learnt from the same authority that our new responsibilities in Asia Minor are to be discharged in the most economical of all ways, "not by expenditure, but by example and precept." Clearly Lord Beaconsfield's Cabinet could not allow any contrast between their Imperialism and Economy. Mr. Gladstone would be equally unwilling to admit that the Economy which he advocates is inconsistent with Imperialism, if by Imperialism is meant, not the assumption of empty titles but the maintenance and extension of English influence in all quarters of the world, and the preservation of England's dignity in the Council of European nations. On this point there is no difference of opinion among Englishmen; the divergence begins when we come to the means of its accomplishment. The statesman who advised the use of force to put an end to the scandal and danger of Ottoman anarchy is not likely to exhort his countrymen to shrink from their Imperial responsibilities, even to concentrate their energies on domestic legislation. Mr. Gladstone gives a catalogue of various domestic reforms, more or less pressing, which have been neglected by the present Government in their struggle with the difficulties of their foreign policy. It is one vice of the present Government that they have neglected Home affairs to concentrate attention on foreign matters, and our contention is that the one should be done without leaving the other undone. It is against the "domineering excess" not the "golden mean," of the Imperial spirit that Mr. Gladstone's warnings are directed, against the annexation of territory from mere "earth-hunger," the extension of our Empire beyond the immediate capacities of our administration. He protests in the most emphatic language, and supports his protest by an appeal to history, against the notion that the Liberal party, in so far as it is represented by him, have "imbibed a permanent sentiment and a distaste for national greatness." "I simply ask" he says, "at what date it was that the Liberal Administrations of this country adopted the 'permanent sentiment' and the 'matter of principle' which have been their ruin? Not in 1859 60, when they energetically supported the redemption and union of Italy. Not in 1851, when, on the occurrence of the Trent affair, they at a few days' notice despatched ten thousand men to Halifax. Not when, in concert with Europe, they compelled the Sultan to cut off the head of his tyrannical Pacha, and to establish a Government in the Lebanon not dependent for its vital breath on Constantinople. Not when, in 1863, they invited France to join in an *ultimatum* to the German Powers, and to defend Denmark, with us, against the intrigues which Germany was carrying on under the plea of the Duke of Augustenburg's title to the Duchies; and when they were told by Louis Napoleon in reply that that might be a great British interest, but that it had no significance for France. Not when, in 1870, they formed in a few days their double Treaty for the defence of Belgium." The Liberal party may well challenge their opponents to make any such appeal as this to the foreign policy of Conservative Cabinets. Even on the ground, which the apologists of the Ministry themselves choose, the palm of vigour, and as present appearances suggest that of success, belongs not to the present Government, but to their predecessors.

ASIA MINOR INDIANIZED.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

It ought not to be matter of surprise that some of the arguments of the Government in defence of the Anglo-Turkish Convention should have tempted its opponents to go far towards denying the possibility of ameliorating the condition of any Oriental population. The Ministers and Ministerialists had hinted that, with leverage worked from Cyprus, the Foreign Office was about to turn Asia Minor into a copy of India; and now, in the monthly miscellanies in which the writers sign their names, a curiously large number off Liberal politicians agree in detecting every sort of drawback on the possession of an Indian Empire. Not long ago an excellent lady, who would not have earned the consideration which she receives if she had not been more than usually susceptible of highly wrought emotion, was inexpressibly shocked at the consequences of giving credit too easily to the ignorant peasantry of a certain part of India; and though her extravagant figures are repudiated, the Editor of one of these periodicals takes advantage of her equally extravagant generalizations to discredit the remarkable system of Government of which he thinks his countrymen too proud. Mr. Gladstone—who, we need not say, is one of these writers—strings together a number of statements showing the unexampled and perilous character of the Indian experiment, of which the newest and most striking must rest on his own authority. The home government of India depends in part, he tells us, "upon a Cabinet which dreads nothing so much as the mention of an Indian question at its meeting, and on a Minister who knows that the less his colleagues hear of his proceedings the better they will be pleased." This assertion may, we suppose, be taken as true of the late Liberal Cabinet; and it may remind us of what Mr. Grant Duff in the same pages calls "a truly unlucky despatch of the 29th of December, 1868." It seems that the Liberal Government, the strongest English Government which had existed for many years and then in the zenith of its power, selected the very moment when General Ignatieff was working hardest at his murderous web to lecture the Conference then about to assemble on the mischief of "opening up questions involving interference with the internal administration of Turkey or the rights of the Sultan." As far as we have seen, the very best justification which the present Government could offer for thrusting India into the front of politics, and half promising to confer on Asia Minor a government of the Indian type, would be the recorded admission of the late Prime Minister and his Foreign Secretary that the Liberal Cabinet would never allow India to be mentioned at its sittings and objected to giving any advice to the unfortunate Sultan who was being led to his ruin by the treacherous counsels of the Russian Ambassador.

It is not, however, to be denied that the Anglo-Turkish Convention has given a considerable advantage to the adversaries of the ministerial policy. When its present assailants insist on the heavy responsibilities entailed on us by our Indian possessions, and object to the extension of these responsibilities, they occupy ground far more nearly impregnable than that taken up earlier in the controversy by Mr. Lowe and Mr. Goldwin Smith. Mr. Lowe and Mr. Goldwin Smith plainly had a quarrel with our empire in general, not with the Indian Empire in particular. They had wholly divested themselves of the extravagances of national pride, or, at all events, would only permit them to foreigners, to Russia or to the United States. For their own country they appeared to contemplate an ideal condition not unlike that of Holland—a Holland with greater natural resources in metals and minerals, and with a more defensible frontier. We were to be the Exchange or Clearing-house of the world; we were to be allowed the indulgence of an Eastern colony, it was to be one which, like Java, would pay a handsome annual surplus in aid of the home exchequer. If we had colonies peopled by the emigration of British subjects, they were to be left absolutely to themselves; and one of these critics evidently thought that if our spare population went to the United States, and enrolled themselves among the enemies to the British name, he at all events would not see reason for lamenting. It was against doctrines like these that the spirit of the nation mutinied. We ourselves insisted, and evidently the great bulk of the nation felt, that an already existing empire is not properly the subject of reasoning like this, and of cavils like these. Despite Mr. Greg, the view we take of it ought not to depend on the result of balancing "Imperial" and "economic" policy against one another. It is like the social position to which the individual man is born, and from which it is ignoble and disgraceful to him to decline, unless circumstances and fate are too much for him. No doubt our Indian dominions—the tutelage, as Mr. Gladstone says, of from one-fifth to one-sixth of the entire human race—are the most remarkable part of this empire. But it falls under the same consideration. "Sparta is our lot, and we must make the best of it." All we have a right to permit ourselves is some congratulation that it is not the worthless possession which entails even greater responsibilities on other nations. What is "Italia Irredenta" to Austria? What is Alsace-Lorraine to Germany? Nay, what is Poland to Russia? Each of these is intrinsically worthless as compared with the costly armed observation of disaffected subjects and jealous neighbours which it imposes on its owner. Yet we doubt whether there is a single Austrian or German or Russian who would systematically decry these possessions, much less hint at the propriety of making arrangements for resigning them. It is the peculiar privilege of Englishmen to cavil at the astonishing experiment in government by which a nation of thirty millions of men has, if the achievement be put at its very lowest, added largely to the "greatest happiness of the greatest number" among a fifth or a sixth of the human race.

We agree, however, so far with Mr. Gladstone and his coadjutors that we regard a pledge to turn Asia Minor into an India as a fair occasion for bringing into prominence some of the drawbacks on the success of Indian Government. Some of their criticisms are just enough; others seem to us to be quite the reverse. When, for instance, Mr. Gladstone says that the "questionable and precarious" Indian revenue from opium has been largely increased, he must merely mean that Indian opium sells in the market for more than it did; and his assertion that the salt tax has been raised is contradicted by the latest information. But we must decline to enter into a discussion of such arguments for a reason given by us repeatedly already: that between Cyprus and the Queen's Indian dominions on the one hand and Asia Minor and the native Indian States on the other we can perceive no analogy of any sort or kind. If the British Government succeeds in inducing the Sultan to give effect to the Anglo-Turkish Convention by reforming his Asiatic administration, the precedent will be one of absolutely new mintage. One serious result, however, of the nonsense talked about introducing Indian civilisation into Asia Minor has not been noticed by the Liberal writers of the month, and perhaps very naturally. It will certainly encourage the stealthy approaches of Russian agents and Russian forces to the north-west boundary of India. Nobody can read a foreign book or pamphlet on India not even those of Panslavonic agitators fresh from Central Asia, without seeing that the pages are pervaded by one great misconception. It is always supposed that India is governed from end to end by native princes who pay tribute to the British Treasury, and who are the reluctant tools of a policy, minutely prescribed by the central British authority at Calcutta or Simla. This is, in fact, the Dutch system in Java, which is far better known abroad than the character of the British Indian Government. It is the far from irrational expectation of the Russian military adventurers who congregate in Central Asia that a plan of administration like this, working by secretly disloyal native rulers, nominally reigning over subjects who know nothing directly of British authority, could be easily broken up by a foreign army once penetrating into the Indian territory. These persons manifestly have not a suspicion that a Russian force would have to conquer the great bulk of India in the same sense in which it would have to conquer a part of Germany, and that if the British Government were expelled no Government would remain till one was established by the conqueror. Such errors will assuredly be deepened by statements that Asia Minor is going to be reformed on the Indian model by advice proceeding from the Foreign Office or the High Commissioner of Cyprus. An Asia Minor thus reformed is really the India of which Russians dream; and such an empire could undoubtedly be half destroyed before a Russian soldier reached the Indian frontier by the intriguing genius which has been already fatal to the sway of the Sultan in Europe.

THE TERRIBLE CALAMITY ON THE THAMES.

(Standard.)

The impression made on the public mind by the terrible accident on the Thames seems to deepen rather than to abate. The appalling nature of the calamity becomes more thoroughly realised, and the causes which led to the disaster come out more clearly as fresh facts are brought to light. Despite its vastness and the multitudinous nature of its interests, experience shows that there are occasions when the metropolis is capable of evincing a degree of pity and concern for perishing and suffering humanity as true and deep as any manifestation of public feeling in a provincial town or country village. The present instance affords a notable proof that London is neither so Imperial nor so cosmopolitan as to lack commiseration for the victims of a catastrophe at its own doors. The five or six hundred persons who went down in the saloon steamer on Tuesday night belonged for the most part to the ranks of the upper working class; but while this may make the disaster appeal more directly to the masses who subsist on the wages of industry, it detracts nothing from the deep feeling of concern which affects society at large in respect to this fearful catastrophe. The message of sympathy from the Queen indicates the fact that the disaster is recognised as national, and affects the hearts of all. The sensation produced is the more marked owing to the unexpected nature of the visitation. Before the occurrence of this extraordinary disaster, probably very few persons ever thought it possible that a collision in the Thames, almost within the limits of the metropolis, could be accompanied by such a tremendous sacrifice of life. The country has often been shocked at the stories of vessels cast away on the perilous coasts which flank our north-eastern ports. But the Thames has neither rocks nor billows, and the perils of the lee shore are unknown on its tranquil water. Hence the fact of a vessel being wrecked and hundreds of lives lost within hail of Woolwich has startled the inhabitants of London almost as much as if the loss of life had accrued from an earthquake. We have heard and that truly, of "sorrow on the sea." But at this hour there is grief on the banks of the Thames as widespread and terrible as if another Eurydice—or even two as fully thronged as she was—had sunk beneath the waters. The river has proved for the time even more greedy than the sea, and has swallowed up, not only gallant men carrying their lives in their hands, but home-abiding citizens, with their wives, their daughters, and their little ones.

What is it that public duty commands in a case like this? It is something to gather up the dead, and something more to try and comfort those that mourn. We may wish it could have been managed that the poor heart-wrung creatures seeking their lost ones had found a path less rough and troublesome by which to carry out their search. To go from place to place, to cross and recross the river, to be jostled by excited crowds, to struggle for admission to the place where the dead were to be seen, and to struggle out again without any adequate help or protection, seems an aggravation of sorrow which might have been lessened if not altogether prevented. Some of the scenes pourtrayed in our columns yesterday and to-day were not pleasant or creditable, but in all emergencies allowances have to be made. Woolwich itself has behaved well on the occasion. It has shown the utmost respect for the feelings of the bereaved multitude so strangely brought to its doors. The bringing of the dead from the river through the town has made Woolwich appear almost as if a battle had been fought in its vicinity. Perhaps no part of the metropolis was so well fitted to cope with such an emergency. The military authorities have brought their special resources to bear on this great calamity, and officers and men are each and all doing their part in coping with the dreadful and repulsive work of death. A large shed in the Dockyard has served as an extempore mortuary, and the Ambulance Department has rendered appropriate service in the removal of the dead. There is plenty of work to be done at Woolwich by those who are willing to do it, the bodies of the drowned being brought thither from all points in the jurisdiction of the West Kent Coroner. Humanity has dictated other arrangements which may tend to soothe the feelings of the bereaved. The railway company, the steam-boat company, and the military authorities are offering every service in their power to facilitate the removal of the dead to their last resting place. But while comparatively few can be engaged in the work of humanity on the spot, there is a way now open by which persons in all parts of the kingdom may render aid of a most desirable nature. Acting on behalf of the Lord Mayor, who is temporarily absent from London, Sir Benjamin Phillips has readily consented to receive subscriptions for the bereaved. Crowds of women and children are not only plunged into grief by this sad calamity, but the sorrow which afflicts them is accompanied by the bitter pang of poverty and destitution. The breadwinner is gone from many a home, and dire want threatens to visit the widows and the orphans. Numerous small sums as well as some big ones will be wanted to make up a sufficient amount to render adequate relief. Finally, we come to another part of the same lamentable topic, namely—how such disasters as this may be prevented in future. The London Steam-boat Company speak of the two hundred millions of passengers they have carried safely. Let us give them all credit for this; but could not the boats be more numerous and less populous? Something far less formidable than a huge screw collier would suffice to sink an egg-shell craft like the Princess Alice. The Board of Trade are going to conduct an official inquiry into the circumstances of this disaster. But we hope the same Department will likewise take an introspective view, and consider whether such a craft as the one in question ought to carry so many hundreds of people as the existing licence authorises. It appears to be as common a thing for one craft to come into collision with another on the river as for people to be knocked down by a vehicle in the streets of the metropolis. There is accordingly some necessity for considering what are the chances that a vessel will float when colliding with another in the Thames. A vessel like the Princess Alice seems to have the least possible chance of floating if rammed by another. It surely should be possible to construct a vessel on the saloon principle which would be vastly stronger than the one which has just come to such an untimely end, and which would be quite able to float half across the Thames after receiving a rent in her side below the water-line.

The method of conducting the navigation of the Thames should also be brought under review in reference to this calamity. As for this collision there are statements made on both sides; but it is remarkable that the fact of the helm of the Princess Alice being starboarded is clearly admitted by her first mate and by the foremost man at the wheel. The steamer was also struck on the starboard side. Captain Harrison, of the Bywell Castle, says that the Princess Alice first ported her helm and then put it to starboard, whereas he had previously ported the helm of his own ship. With one helm to starboard and the other to port it is not difficult to understand how the collision occurred, the Princess Alice being thrown across the bows of the collier coming down with the tide. How this kind of manœuvring came to be adopted may be explained, but it shows that the rules for traffic on the river require to be reconsidered if insufficient, and at least observed generally while they stand.

PROPRIETARY CLUBS.

(The Examiner.)

For an impecunious person who is in "Queer Street," there is no better plan for raising the wind than to start a Proprietary Club. The utmost capital that is wanted is about a hundred pounds for advertising and preliminary expenses, and a good endowment of the intellectual commodity called "brass." Everything lies in the name of the new speculation; it must be high-sounding, for neophytes who are ambitious to join the region of clubland are not tempted easily with a plebian bait. The "Salisbury," the "Beaconsfield," the "Gladstone," the "Arts and Sciences," or some title connected with the Services or Universities, will do very well for the prospectus. A committee has to be formed, and this is done by obtaining the names of a few gentlemen of position, who are invited to join free of subscription, under colour that by assisting to float the new venture they are conferring a distinct benefit upon London Society. Then the prospectus goes out setting forth the advantages of the new establishment, its name, locality, and social qualifications. The first two or three hundred members are admitted without entrance fee, if and, by this time a run has been started, an entrance fee is safely imposed. The public are carefully impressed with this advantage, that "the club being proprietary, the liability of each member is limited to the amount of his subscription." This is specious; it tacitly implies that in every "members'" club, in which no proprietor takes the responsibility, there is a constant danger of each member finding himself liable for the club expenses of the rest. Apprised of this danger, candidates for clubland are more than ever inclined to secure for themselves the advatages of a house in which they will be free from any such unlimited liability. The proprietor soon finds himself in clover; he becomes, in fact an hotel-keeper, to whom a certain number of customers are pledged to give their custom. And he is in a better position than the ordinary licensed victualler, for, in addition to the receipts of the coffee room and billiard room, the sale of liquors and the vending of cigars, he receives a regular annual income in subscriptions and entrances, which far more than covers his rent and cost of establishment. Even if he pays his way, he still earns a handsome annuity. But he can go further, and can raise the wind in club-keeping in a manner which would be forbidden him in any other way of business without putting himself within the pale of the criminal law. If he were to obtain goods on credit, and then pledge them, he might find himself ere long in the dock; but, as a club proprietor, he can at once devote his immediate receipts to the clearing off of any other incubus which may be oppressing him, or to the enjoyment of the good things of this life, till a smash shall come. He can obtain his furniture upon credit, and run up a score with his butcher, poulterer, baker, and fishmonger; his rent is not due till the end of the year at all events. All the ready money that he has to pay is for servants' wages. He need not even buy wine at his own risk; many wine merchants are glad to send in stock, and to sell it on the club tariff, in competition against each other, at fixed proportions of profit between themselves and the proprietor; or the latter can obtain a good supply on credit, while he sells it for cash. We cannot recall a single instance in which a Proprietary Club, once started, has failed to produce such an income as should have made it self-supporting; and yet a glance at the history of clubland during the last decade records dozens of such establishments which once were apparently flourishing, and which now are no more. Their proprietors have failed, and the clubs have collapsed with them; the failure has been in no way connected with the club; in fact, the latter has, on the contrary, staved off the evil day for the speculator for some considerable time. But—though it has paid its way for him, and has given him an income upon which, if unencumbered, or not extravagant, he might have comfortably lived—it has been unable to stand the dead-weight of his other liabilities. He has at last broken, and the club, like his other speculations, has gone to grief in the general smash. The members in some cases have then taken up the club on their own hands, and have either made it a members' club, or have looked out for a new proprietor; in others, they have been unwilling to risk throwing good money after bad, and have retired sadder and wiser from the scene.

This is no exaggerated picture; we can point to several cases in point, to our own knowledge. In 1866-67 a certain club near Hanover Square was fully self-supporting, but the proprietor sucked its blood to cover his City liabilities, until one fine day the members learnt that their proprietor was in the hands of a sheriff's officer for a judgment upon some debt totally unconnected with the club, and the next day there were two "men in possession," and the shutters soon went up. Another club near Grafton-street, of a University stamp, was another specimen. Current expenses were left unpaid, and the proprietor lived luxuriously upon an unwonted supply of ready money, until creditors would wait no longer, and an execution was put in. Next, a military club took on the premises of the last-named club having just been served in the same way. At another time, some seven years ago, the proprietor of a sort of City Boodle's near Albemarle-street, bolted with the subscriptions and entrances, but the members, not wishing to break up started a "whip" all round to carry on the house, and floated off the wreck once more. We might multiply instances of Proprietary Clubs which have collapsed through no inability of their own to give a handsome income upon the capital sunk in them. At least a dozen other cases might be cited in addition to those already named. The game is more difficult to play than it once was; although there are usually as good fools in the sea of society as ever came out of it, still there are so many burnt children who are shy, and who recount their own experiences to deter neophytes, that it is by no means easy in these days to fill a new club of this sort, even when the proprietor is fully solvent and unencumbered. Nor are there so many candidates as there were a dozen years ago. In Thormanby's or Kettledrum's years, or when Mr. Hoare used to stroke Oxford to victory, if any visitor to London for the Derby or Boat Race happened to dine at the St. James's Hall or Wellington he would have found the tables crowded with university and military men; not undergraduates nor raw subalterns, but M.A.'s by scores and officers of eight years' standing and upwards. For these there was then little room in clubland; the New University, the Junior Carlton, Junior Athenæum, Naval and Military, Devonshire, and other new but well-founded clubs of the present day, were not then in existence. The institution of these took off much of the pressure for admittance to clubland, but still there were many waifs and strays who gladly clutched at opportunities, until the "proprietary" game began to overreach itself by killing the goose of the golden eggs. These mushroom proprietary establishments are not very select, except where by their programme they confine themselves to the Services or Universities. City aspirants, without an "h" in their alphabets, but with white waistcoats and prominent jewellery, are eager candidates, together with impatient subalterns and undergraduates, and all is fish that comes to the net of the proprietors. The new houses have placed clubland in a very different light to that in which it had been wont to be regarded; men who could not have obtained even a proposer at any of the old established clubs now swagger into the portals of the mushroom houses, and glory in inditing letters bearing the club stamp. Of the baccarat clubs and of others, which have made for themselves an evil repute, as practical "hells," we need not speak; they are practically out of the pale of civilisation, and lay no claim to the least semblance of social refinement or selection. Sharps, Jews, outcasts from Capel Court, shady Greeks, and other riffraff there hob-and-nob with youngsters of decent birth and calling, the kindred spirit of gambling giving them a common interest and a toleration of each other. The shifts to which speculative proprietors sometimes resort, in order to give a colour of respectability to their houses, and to obtain good names for their committee, are as barefaced as they are reprehensible. Some little time ago, a younger son of an earl, not of age, and still *in statu pupillari* at Cambridge, was buttonholed at Nice on behalf of the proprietor of a new club, and solicited to join the new house. The young man replied that he had a club already; he was, in fact, either then a member of the Junior Carlton, or was coming on for election in a few days. He was informed that, on condition of his allowing his name to appear on the list of the committee of the Proprietary Club, he would be accepted at once, free of entrance, and of *subscription* also, as long as he liked to remain on the committee. Flattered at the offer, and pleading to himself that a second club as a "pot-house" would do him no harm, the youngster accepted; but, on his return to England, the representations of his friends promptly induced him to withdraw his name, and to see that he was in reality being bribed to play the part of a "bonnet." If any candidate for admission to a new Proprietary Club would be at plains to make personal inquires as to how many of the high-sounding names on the committee have really paid for their membership, he would too often find himself enlightened, if not edified; and these bonnets—for we can call them nothing else, though often they lend their names in ignorance—would be consciencestricken to realise the mischief which they do, and the frauds which they too often facilitate, by the unguarded and apparently goodnatured loan of their names. The convenience of the *entree* of a pot-house or two, in addition to their own respectable clubs, can hardly repay them for the loss of self-respect which their sanction of speculations, in which they risk nothing themselves beyond their good names, must necessarily entail. We do not say by any means that a new club must be necessarily insolvent and certain to result in a practical fraud because it is proprietary. There is theoretically no reason why new Whites,' Arthurs', Boodle's, and Brooks' should not come into existence; but the ease with which any man of straw can in these days start a Proprietary Club should make candidates for admission careful to investigate the antecedents of their host before they trust him with their subscriptions; and should make older men of position, and men of any age with handles to their names, doubly cautions, lest by lending themselves to a venture in which they themselves risk no cash, they become decoy ducks, of bonnets, and, practically, sharers in a swindle.

Suspicious.—Devoe's empty Kerosine tin cases are in great demand by the petty traders in Rangoon. Six annas is the price given for one with the screw stoppe uninjured.

At the Glasgow small debt court on Sept. 4, before Sheriff Birnie, a boy named James Patrick and his father sued Dr. Herbert, house surgeon at the Royal Infirmary, and Mrs. Lynch, one of the nurses, for £12 as damages sustained by James Patrick through the defendants' having, without the authority of his father, cut from the boy's right arm a piece of healthy flesh for the purpose of grafting it upon the body of another patient. Mrs. Lynch admitted that she had taken a piece of flesh from the boy's arm for the purpose of grafting it on the arm of another patient. The practice was quite common, and she did it on the authority of Dr. Herbert. Dr. Herbert denied that he had given Mrs. Lynch any such instructions. On the conclusion of the evidence the sheriff found the nurse liable in £5 damages and costs; but the case against Dr Herbert was found not proven.

Oratory seems to be a dead art in the House of Commons, as, indeed, is the faculty of expressing ideas in plain, terse language. Let us hope for a resurrection in the next Parliament. Mr. Gladstone now stands entirely by himself; for Mr. Bright rarely speaks, and still more rarely in his old form, and Mr. Lowe has sunk into insignificance. Sir William Harcourt's pompous periods are neither lively nor convincing. Lord Hartington's speeches are in the same category as those of Lord Althorp. As to Messrs. Stansfeld, Goschen, Childers, and Co., as debaters they are contemptible, and Sir Henry James never gets "out of *nisi prius*." On the back benches Sir Wilfrid Lawson's wit, always deplorable, has degenerated into tiresome buffoonery. Mr. Cowen speaks well, and does not speak too often—he is eloquent and not too diffuse; he and Mr. Plunkett are the only members who have entered Parliament for the last ten years who are worth hearing. Last year, when Mr. Chamberlain had been taken up by Mr. Gladstone, and when the Birmingham caucus was universally extolled, instead of being, as now, everywhere reviled, the new member stalked about looking as mysterious and consequential as Malvolio; but his speeches are pretentious effusions which remind the unfortunate auditors of a vestry hall. Mr. Trevelyan is tiresome and priggish; he has always seemed bursting with elation consequent on his relationship to "my uncle," Lord Macaulay much as the stupid Lord Chatham used to prose about "my brother, Mr. Pitt. The Conservatives are in worse case than the Liberals, for they are not only without an orator, but the departure of Mr. Hardy has deprived them of even a "dashing" speaker, although Mr. Cross is making such rapid progress that ere long he promises to be an apt successor to their last great gun. Sir H. Giffard makes a good debating speech, and Sir Stafford Northcote's oratory is certainly superior to that of Lord Hartington, but Colonel Stanley is terribly heavy on hand, and Lord John Manners simply drivels. As to their back benches, with the exception of Mr. Plunkett, they are a blank so far as eloquence, with or common sense are concerned. Mr. Smollett speaks fairly enough, though his style is not a little disfigured by coarseness. Mr. Chaplin is confessedly a hopeless failure.—*Truth.*

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31	33 0	CHATEAU LAFITE or MOUTON	After Dinner Wines	33 8	34 8
26 4	28 4	" RAUZAN		27 8	29 8
23 8	25 8	" PALMER		24 8	26 8
20 8	22 8	" LA ROSE	Dinner Wines	21 8	23 8
17 12	19 12	St. JULIEN		18 8	20 8
15 12	17 12	CANTENAC		16 8	18 8
14 0	15 12	ST. ESTEPHE, a favourite		14 8	16 8
11 8	13 8	PETIT MEDOC, excellent for Breakfast		12 0	14 0
11 0	...	PAUILLAC do. for Cup		11 8	...

CLARET IN WOOD.

46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.		46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.
254 4	St. JULIEN	276 0
223 8	CANTENAC	142
181 4	St. ESTEPHE	195
131 12	MEDOC	140 0

Of these we keep no stock, but import to order.

BORDEAUX—White.

Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.		Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
22 8	24 8	HAUT SAUTERNES, delicate flavour, Red	23 8	25 8
17 12	19 12	SAUTERNE (Barsac) light, white capsule	18 8	20 8
14 8	...	GRAVES	15 0	...

BURGUNDY—Red.

Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.		Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
30 8	32 8	CHAMBERTIN, the *élite* of Burgundies	32 0	34 0
25 0	26 12	NUITS or CORTON, high class Wine	26 0	28 0
21 0	23 0	VOLNAY, strongly recommended	22 0	24 0
17 12	...	BEAUNE, soft delicate flavour	18 8	...
37 4	...	SPARKLING Red Burgundy	39 0	...

BURGUNDY—White.

Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.		Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
25 0	26 12	CHABLIS, La Moutonne, superior	26 0	28 0
16 12	18 12	CHABLIS, light, pleasant Wine	17 8	19 8
18 4	...	VERMOUTH	19 0	...

SHERRY.

We call special attention to these—

Per Doz. Qts. Rs. a.			Per Doz. Qts. Rs. a.
36 12	AMONTILLADO A 1, rare, old	gold seal	38 8
35 0	AMONTILLADO, choice and superior	black seal	36 8
26 4	MONTILLA, extra pale and very dry	black seal	27 8
27 4	AMOROSO, full flavoured, soft, pale	black seal	28 8
24 8	VINO PURO, very pale, dry	blue seal	25 8
23 8	OLOROSO, nutty and dry	green seal	24 8
21 8	MANZANILLA	red seal	22 8
20 12	PALE, dry medium	yellow seal	21 8
19 12	VINO DE PASTO, remarkably pale and very dry	pink seal	20 8
16 12	A GOOD DINNER WINE	white seal	17 8
16 12	MARSALA, VIRGIN, pale, fine flavour	yellow seal	17 8
35 12	MADEIRA, E. I., very superior	black seal	37 8
31 0	MADEIRA, excellent Wine	red seal	32 8

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

CASH. 4 Gals. Per Jar. Rs. a.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs. a.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs. a.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.		CREDIT. 4 Gals. Per Jar. Rs.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs.
42 4	123 0	228 12	468 8	Vino Puro	44	134	260	510
38 4	112 4	215 8	423 8	Manzanilla	40	122	234	460
35 8	103 4	200 4	387 12	Yellow Seal	37	112	217	420
34 8	91 4	183 4	351 12	Vino de Pasto	36	102	195	380
32 12	79 12	151 8	297 12	White Seal	34	86	163	320

The Quarter Casks, Octaves and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical.
Wood Taps or Plated Taps for Jars Rs. 1-8 or Rs. 4 extra.

CHAMPAGNE.

Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.		Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
48 0	50 12	WACHTER'S "Prince of Wales'" Plume "Extra Dry" so labelled	50 0	53 0
47 0	50 0	FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine	49 0	52 0
29 12	...	WACHTER'S "Prince of Wales" per hamper of 24 half-pints	31 0	...
40 4	43 0	FINE DRY SPARKLING	42 0	45 0
30 8	...	CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's) light, particularly dry	32 0	...
24 0	...	FINEST SPARKLING SAUMUR	25 0	...

SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.

Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.		Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
42 0	44 8	HOCK, NONPAREIL, extra quality, medium dry	44 0	46 8
32 12	35 0	HOCK, SPARKLING RUDESHEIMER, very choice	34 0	36 8
28 12	...	HOCK, excellent Wine	30 0	...
42 0	44 8	MOSELLE, NONPAREIL (extra quality)	44 0	46 8
32 12	35 0	MOSELLE, MUSCATEL (very choice)	34 0	36 8
28 12	...	MOSELLE, excellent Wine	30 0	...

STILL GERMAN WINES.

Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.		Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
6 4	48 4	HOCK, JOHANNISBERGER, superior	48 8	50 8
38 12	...	" MARCOBRUNNER	40 8	...
32 8	...	LIEBFRAUMILCH	34 0	...
28 12	30 8	HOCK, RUDESHEIMER, mellow	30 0	32 0
24 8	26 0	" HOCHHEIMER, fine flavoured	25 0	27 0
18 12	21 8	" LAUBENHEIMER, light, refreshing	19 8	22 8
25 8	27 4	RED HOCK, ASSMANHAUSER	26 8	28 8
29 4	...	STEIN-WEIN in BOCKSBEUTEL, most pleasing Wine	30 8	...
29 12	31 8	MOSELLE, BRAUNBERGER, delicate superior flavour	31 0	33 0

PORT.

Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.		Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
35 0	...	OLD CRUSTED, very choice (some years in bottle)	36 8	...
25 4	27 4	INVALID'S full-bodied, gold Capsule	26 8	28 8
21 8	22 8	DESSERT WINE, superior black seal, soft and mature	22 8	23 8
18 12	20 12	AN EXCELLENT WINE, red seal	19 8	21 8
22 8	...	St. MARTIN'S MALAGA, SACRAMENTAL WINE	23 8	...

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND OTHER SPIRITS.

Duty paid prices are :—

Per doz. Rs. a.			Per doz. Rs. a.
24 12	Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy	*	25 8
18 4	" in Flasks		13 12
8 0	" Half Flasks		8 4
26 8	White Capsule, delicate flavour	**	27 8
14 4	" in Flasks		14 12
30 0	Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale	***	31 0
16 0	" in Flasks		16 0
32 12	Black Capsule, superior old, pale	****	34 0
17 4	" in Flasks		18 0
42 4	Black Capsule, extra superior, rare old		44 0
21 4	RUM, the finest old Jamaica		22 0
19 8	" fine "Pineapple"		20 0
21 4	GIN, London Old Tom, first quality		22 0
21 4	FIELD'S GIN		22 0
24 12	WHISKY, Scotch, fine old extra quality		25 8
22 4	" Irish and Scotch, fine, old, pure		23 0
17 8	GENEVA, in flasks, the best		18 0
17 8	SCHNAPPS SCHIEDAM AROMATIC, Anti-Dyspeptic Cordial		18 0

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC IN JARS.

CASH. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.
13 12	Cognac, ****	14 4
11 14	" ***	12 4
10 0	" **	10 4
9 8	" *	9 12

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. An allowance of price for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriage to godown.

Empty Jars 1 Gal. ... Rs. 2 0 each.
Do. do. 2 " ... " 3 0 "
Do. do. 4 " ... " 4 0 "
Wood Taps Rs. 1-8 each. Plated Taps Rs. 4 each.

LIQUEURS.

CASH. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
46 8	48 8	CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange and White	48 0	50 0
6 12	...	CHARTREUSE GREEN, per Bottle	7 0	...
5 12	...	Do. YELLOW "	6 0	...
50 4	54 4	MARASCHINO DE ZARA, best	52 0	56 0
46 8	...	NOYEAU DE MARTINIQUE	48 0	...
36 8	...	CREME DE NOYEAU	38 0	...
37 0	39 0	CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	38 8	40 8
19 12	...	ORANGE BITTERS, best	20 8	...
29 4	...	"KILL THE CROW" BITTERS	30 8	...
...	27 0	ASSORTED LIQUEURS, Choice	...	28 0

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Royal Arch Companions' Apron and Sash	"	30 0
Do. Principal's Apron and Sash	"	33 0
Leather Case for do.	"	3 0

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MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. Head offices, Christiania, Norway; Branch Offices, 521, Oxford-street, London.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. Steam Manufactories at Stamsund and Kabelvang, Lofoten Islands, Norway.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—The Standard, 13th May, 1872, in an article on "Lofoten Islands in the Season," says :—"In these Islands, when no sun is seen above the horizon, and night lasts nearly 24 hours, the tourist who braves the perils of the short but stormy passage will encounter a strange scene. Though deserted in the summer, these islands swarm with some 20,000 men in the winter, attracted by the cod fish, which arrive in millions every January to spawn. The take for the season just over has been 17,000,000 fish, which is below the average. After the fishery, the most interesting features of the islands are Mr. PETER MOLLER'S manufactories for his well known tasteless COD LIVER OIL, where thousands of barrels of the most delicate livers undergo a series of operations for about two months. The virtue of his mode of operating is its producing the oil in its natural state of purity without refinement, just as it is found in the fish while living, possessing qualities surprisingly pleasant to those accustomed to associate as synonymous nasty taste and cod liver oil. The great secret of the excellence of his oil is absolute cleanliness in manufacture, and exclusive use of fresh livers, removed from the fish immediately it is taken, rendering it as tasteless as the best olive oil. It is painful to think that the fishermen among themselves, and amid a scene of filth, make inferior sorts of oil from the stale livers; but this oil is generally known in the market by its very nauseous flavour."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL is produced exclusively from selected livers of the finest quality, the Lofoten fishery possessing facilities which appertain to no other fishing ground in the world for the absolute exclusion of all putrid, unhealthy, and poor livers.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL, being produced from such exceptional material by the process of which Mr. Peter Moller is the inventor, is entirely free from the objections and disadvantages so well known in other oils.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL therefore is distinguished by the utter absence of the nauseous taste and offensive odour usual in Cod Liver Oil. Its consequent easy digestibility makes superfluous the admixture of other ingredients used for improving ordinary oils.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL has received the Only and First Awards at all the great Exhibitions of England and the Continent, and beaten its competitors at the following Exhibitions, receiving the Only Prize Medal.

MEDALS, the Only Ones Awarded;—London International Exhibition, 1862—Paris International Exhibition, 1867—Bergen, 1865—Christiania National Exhibition, 1871—Drammen National Exhibition, 1873—Stockholm Scandinavian Exhibition, 1866—Naples International Exhibition, 1871—Copenhagen Exhibition, 1872—Moscow Polytechnic Exhibition, 1872—Vienna, for "Progress," 1873—Vienna, for "Merit," 1873—Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL has been honoured with numerous Testimonials from the highest authorities in the medical world.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. Dr. Hassall, of Royal Free Hospital, &c., says :—"I find it the purest specimen of the oil ever submitted to me for examination."

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MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—Dr. Abbotts, M. D., M. R. C. P., late of North London Consumption Hospital, &c., says :—"It is productive of more immediate benefit than the other kinds of oil are, and it is the purest and best kind of Cod Liver Oil that can be obtained."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—Dr. E. H. Ruddock, M.D., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., L.M., says :—"I am glad to be able to give my emphatic recommendation to so pure a preparation."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—Dr. C. Harrer, M.D., L.R.C.P., of the German Hospital, says :—"It has no disagreeable taste, and on account of its careful preparation is more easily digested than other descriptions."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—T. W. S. Locke, Esq., M. R. C. S. E., Admiralty Surgeon, &c., writes from the Home for Sick Children :—"I can confidently recommend Mr. Moller's Oil to the public as of exceptional purity and great dietetic value."

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MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—The Lancet says :—"It is one of the purest we have ever met with."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—Homœopathic World describes it as an oil of the very finest quality, probably superior to any other kind; repeatedly prescribed by the Editor with the most satisfactory results.

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MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—W. H. Armitage, Esq., L. R. C. P. E., Glasgow, writes :—"I have carefully examined it, and believe it to be as pure a specimen as I ever had the opportunity of testing. I have used it extensively in private practice, and have been highly satisfied with the results. It is free from an unpleasant taste or odour, which makes it very agreeable to take."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL—J. C. Hume, Esq., L. R. C. P. E., writes :—"If the virtues of COD LIVER OIL depend on its purity, I would recommend MOLLER'S as the purest, and, as my experience goes, the most satisfactory oil I have used as a medical agent."

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